THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,589—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
9th Mar.	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000		
23rd "	PERSIA	6000		
30th "	MARMORA	10000		
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6 00	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000		
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10000

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles ...	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 787 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	.....	13 Mar.	.....
City of Calcutta	7512	.....	.....	20 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens*	5594	.....	.....	.....	29 "
City of Sparta	5413	.....	.....	6 Apl	.....
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	16 Apl.	18 Apl.
City of York	7810	12 "	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Glasgow	9520	19 April.	3 May	25 May	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	25 "	19 "	8 June*	.....
City of Sparta	5413	25 May	16 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9930	16 "	9 "	30 July†	.....
City of Manchester	8551	8 June	2 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7810	15 "	11 "	31 July	
City of Corinth	5443	27 "	21 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	13 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	20 "	13 "	2 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	9520	30 "	22 "	12 "	
New Twin Screw Steamer	8000	3 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Sparta	5413	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	
City of Calcutta	7512	29 "	21 "	11 "	

*NOTE—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except those of Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Said. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	75 2	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9930	19 Sept.	Marseille. 21 Sept.	10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7000	28 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	20 Oct.
City of Corinth	5443	5 Oct.		29 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	6 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	26 "	Marseilles 30 Oct.	15 Nov.
Steamer	...	31 "	Naples..... 6 Nov.	23 Nov.
New Twin Screw Steamer	8220	8 Nov.	Marseilles 13 Nov.	30 Nov.
City of Sparta	5413	20 "	.....	12 Dec.
City of Benares	6979	29 "	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9930	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ...	578	891	429	643
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ...	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All ships are fitted with Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE in connection with NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay :—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. TRY NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges of either sex (supersending injections)

THERAPION No. 2 Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3 Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 2/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Loading Cases. By W. S. H. Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.				
Lhasa	—	2184	Mon. 11th Mar. 11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & O. M.
Dumra	...	1695	Thurs. 14th Mar. 9 a.m.	*C. M.
Lingza	...	2184	Friday 15th Mar. 6 a.m.	† direct.

‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 14th March calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1956 tons, on Wednesday 13th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons on or about 12th March,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

9th March, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th Mar. 1912
Cleopatra	4039	N. Oberaich	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Oberaich	1st June "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. 1912
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
To London via Trieste	" 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903 " 1,038*
Second Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
To London via Trieste	" 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 653 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—	
To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
To London via Trieste	" 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 834 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamers	Tons	Captains	To sail about
China	6017	P. Pavisich	8th Mar. 1912

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
3½ inch by 4½ inch ...Anna 4 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 1 per thousand*
If printed on flap Re. 1-4 per thousand.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY, BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS...	... "	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON,	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do. HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YUNGLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NON-PERISSOLOGICAL ELOQUENCE

"Since 1891 I have one of your open face Silver Campaign" "Watches No. 21,590 in use, during this period it has only cost" "me about Rupees 6 for cleaning, new hands and replacing glass," "and it still keeps A. I. time"

The original of the above communication dated 29th February 1912 may be seen at our establishment.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

	Nickel	Silver	Gold 14ct. Case	Gold 18ct Case
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Crystal face	25	40	100	175
Hunting	...	45	135	225
Halfhunting	...	45	140	235

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS AND JEWELLERS &C.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

A GAZETTE SPECIAL

ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1912, THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF

GUJARATI REMINGTONS

Left New York, these Machines are expected to arrive in Bombay, about the middle of March, meantime specimens of writing and Diagram of Keyboard may be inspected, and appointments made to have the machine brought for your inspection, at the Bombay Office of the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,

76, HORNBY ROAD, (FORT).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using ...

ELESKA DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street. COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay. P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA. ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD., SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

G. & W. HELLER'S FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WIENNA CHOCOLATES AS SUPPLIED TO THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL COURT OF AUSTRIA in 1lb. boxes at Rs. 3-8

OBTAINABLE AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

B. O. C KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

EUROPEAN GENERAL (ST. GEORGE'S) HOSPITAL.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

A GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Funds will be held at Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co's. Office on March 11th 1912, at 6-15 P. M.

BUSINESS.

To consider the report of the Committee and to pass the accounts for the season 1910-1911.

L. H. SAVILE,
Honorary Secretary.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below :—

DOWN. MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		UP. PUNJAB MAIL.	
Madras	Dep. 15- 0	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Arkonam	„ 17- 0	Jhansi	„ 15-45
Guntakal	„ 3-15	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Raichur	„ 7- 0	Manmad	Arr 7-20
Wadi	„ 9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.	
Hotgi	„ 12-46		
Dhond	„ 17-47	Manmad	Dep. 8-45
Manmad	Arr. 23-35	Dhond	„ 15-12
PUNJAB MAIL.		Hotgi	„ 19-41
		Wadi	„ 23-17
Manmad	Dep. 0-25	Raichur	„ 2-30
Itarsi	„ 8-40	Guntakal	„ 6-13
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Arkonam	„ 16-20
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Madras	Arr. 18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.		UP.	
Bombay	Dep. 19-15	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Manmad	„ 0-25	Muttra	„ 10-29
Bhusaval	„ 3-25	Agra Cantt.	„ 11-33
Khandwa	„ 5-37	Lucknow	„ 9-30
Itarsi	„ 8-40	Cawnpore	„ 10-55
Bhopal	„ 10-48	Jhansi	„ 15-48
Bina	„ 13-20	Bina	„ 19-06
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Bhopal	„ 21-13
Cawnpore	Arr. 20-29	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Lucknow	„ 22- 0	Khandwa	„ 2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep. 19-47	Bhusaval	„ 4-23
Muttra	„ 20-44	Manmad	„ 7-41
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Bombay	Arr. 12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for AXLE OIL for Coaching Stock" are invited for the SUPPLY of 540 tons of High Grade Axle Oil for Lubricating Axles of Coaching Stock, for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st August, 1912. The whole quantity of oil shall be delivered in 12 months, the 1st instalment of 100 tons being delivered by the 1st of August, 1912, and the remainder in 11 equal monthly instalments of 40 tons being delivered by the 1st day of September, and following months.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North-Western Railway Naulakha by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 11th June 1912, at which date, time and place, they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who may wish to be present. Samples (not less than 1 Imperial Gallon of the oils tendered for) should be despatched or delivered to :—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, Lahore,

and must reach him by 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th June, 1912.

3. The oil to be supplied must be in accordance with the following specification :—

Specific Gravity at 60° Fahrenheit.....0.925 to 0·935,
Closed flash point .....Over 400° Fah,
Viscosity at 140° Fahrenheit.....Between 285 and 309 Secs.
Cold test.....Below 25 Fah.

4. Form of tender with particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remitted with application for tender. No tender will be considered unless submitted on this form.

5. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the name of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the Works are situated.

6. A sum of Rs. 500 in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes must be deposited with the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Axle Oil for Coaching Stock" and his receipt should be attached to the form of tender. Tenders submitted without such receipts will not be considered.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or part of a tender, or to assign any reason for non acceptance of a tender, and can reject the whole or any part of the tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 1st March, 1912.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited superscribed "Tenders for Special Oils" for the supply of :—

1,500 Gallons of Cylinder Oil.
3,500 Gallons of Crank Chamber Oil.
500 Gallons of Dynamo Oil.

for a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st July 1912.

The oil to be supplied shall be in accordance with specification shown in tender.

2. Tenders must reach the Manager, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, by 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1912, at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

3. Form of tender with full particulars of conditions of contract can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5, which amount must be remittted with application for tender.

4. If tenderers are not actual manufacturers, they must, at the time of tendering, give the names of the manufacturers of the oils they propose to supply and state where the works are situated.

5. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of tenderer should be delivered free of all charges at the office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 Noon on TUESDAY, the 19th March 1912.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted to the Chief Cashier, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges and with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for "Special Oils") will not be considered.

7. The Manager holds himself at liberty to reject any tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 21st February 1912.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open Schol. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 379 of 1910.
Re HANSRAJ PARMANAND THUCKER, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 17th April, 1912, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.—Dated this 6th day of March, 1912.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 8th March, 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1912, for the SUPPLY of :—

Three 45 Kilowatt Direct-coupled Generator Sets with Switch-boards.

2. Form of Contract, Plan, Specification, and all other particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON B. Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 7th March, 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto one P. M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 18th day of March 1912, for the SUPPLY of TIMBER.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Ag. Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
7th March, 1912.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SALE OF SCRAP METALS.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Trichinopoly, upto 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 18th April, 1912, for the purchase of Brass, Iron, Steel and Zinc Scrap, available at Negapatam and at the Depots at Madura, Trichinopoly and Vikravandi, etc.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "TENDER FOR SCRAP."

3. The articles, for which tenders have been accepted, must be paid for in full within FIFTEEN days, and removal effected within NINETY days, from the date of notification of the acceptance of a tender.

4. A detailed Tender form and Schedule (price rupees two), to which is attached a detailed Notice containing the terms and conditions, etc., of the sale, and any other particulars can be had on application to the the SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, Negapatam.

5. The Agent, South Indian Railway Company, Limited, will not consider any tender except on the Company's authorized form as aforesaid, and does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor to assign any reason for non-acceptance. He further reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in part.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piecegoods and the following :—

Furniture such as zoonda cupboard, almyrahs, drawing-room set, also office furniture such as writing and office tables, chairs, cupboards, and iron safe.

By order of R. D. SETHNA Esq., Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Lakhamsi Devsi and others traded as Madan Bhimjee and Co. Insolvents.

Pehdi and office furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, monta boxes, Gadhas, pillows, sample cotton, and two iron safes on stands, etc.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 Peugot motor cycle about three horse power.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 „ „ „ vis-a-vis with double and single poles.
1 pair bay Waler mares 14-3.
1 pair Arab and C.B. horse and mare, both pairs going in single and double harness and saddles.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Abdul Tyeb Goolam Hoosein, Insolvent.

1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a young Arab bay horse and harness.

The property of a gentleman:—1 Darraque double cylinder about 12 H. P., 4 seated motor car megneto ignition.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to Collectors of China and Japan Curios.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed by orders of the concerned to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Dunnett & Co. on TUESDAY, the 12th, and on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), each day, a large and variegated surplus collection of China and Japan Curios to make room for fresh consignments, consisting of embroidered and cut velvet wall hangings, embroidered pictures, very old and valuable Badhas, Kakemono, one pair Hokusai painted Kakemono and one pair Sunsho painted Kakimono (Renowned Artists), printed pictures by Hokusai, Utamaro, Eizan, Hirosige, Toyokuni and other famous painters Budha in shrine (very old), several old Chinese porcelain pieces, Jade, Crystal, Agate pieces, and old Lacquered Inro, Ivory, Satsuma, Bronze, cloisonne Imari and Kutani wares, woodcen carved furniture, screens, and many other articles for drawing-room and hall decorations, too numerous to mention.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

The above collection is well worth a visit.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1912.

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„ Croft	„	Drummond (Capt.)
„ Donald	„	Jackson.
„ Laing	„	Kendall.
„ McBain	„	Macbeth.
„ Bogoton	„	Murray.
„ Wilson	„	Nicholson,
Miss Elliott	„	Pollard.
„ Russell	„	Sim.
„ Stileman	„	Standage,
„ Warden	„	Stuart.
„ Willis.		

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SATURDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, the 11th March, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Byculla, 7th March, 1912.

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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

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The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by
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WANTED AT ONCE.

BOARD and RESIDENCE by ENGLISHMAN and WIFE with English Family in or near Wodehouse Road. Permanency if suitable. Terms Moderate. Apply to—

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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Policies granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

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AGENTS WANTED.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
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Distillers to H.M. The King.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th March, at 3-30 P.M., (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos. 39, 8 Case Nos. 4, 34 Bhatwadi (Girgaum).

Building Street Nos. 5 B, 6, 5, 5 A Case No. 60, 60 A Khetwadi and Girgaum Back Road.

Building Street No. 21 Case No. 519 Islampura Street.

Building Street Nos. 868-70 (1) and 33 Case Nos. 74, 80, Parel Road and 1st Nagpada.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods.

30 cases whiksy.

42 drums and cases paint and varnish (dangerous) cases cotton pieces goods, false jewellery, glass chimneys, empty glass medicine bottles, school slates and fire crackers, bag sugar ; castorseeds, cocoanuts, and dry fish, bundles rattans, iron bars, barbed wire and coir rope, keg soda crystal empty gas cylinder a larger quantity of loose writing paper, tin plates, iron-pipes, and wheels, etc., parcels, samples perfumery and perfumed powder, deck chairs and waste and torn paper and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Kamatipura 15th Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Warsinang Wagoo and Maruti Nago, the owners Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE, and Co., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 9th day of March, 1912, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property of the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 15th Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4716, 4717 and New No. 11114, 11115; Old Survey Nos. 4246, 4247 and New Survey No. 6467 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 2178 and Street No. 35 and bounded as follows, i e:—On or towards the North by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 15th Lane; on or towards the East by the house of Alapa Syana and on or towards the West by the ground of Bora Hyderalli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors for the Owners at their Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1912

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Bungalow at Bhawani Peth Poona.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will, at the instance of Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the Firm of Messrs. Tallockchand Hookumchand the mortgagees under a deed of mortgage dated the 2nd day of July 1908 and made between Abdool Kayoom Ebrahim of the one part and the said Firm of Tallockchand Hookumchand of the other part and with the consent of R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of the said mortgagor Abdul Kayoom Ebrahim and insolvent proceed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at their Office in Bank Street in Bombay THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 9th day of March, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or bungalows and outhouses standing thereon situate at Bhawani Peth Poona in the Registration Sub-district of Haweli containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 16 gunthas (i.e. 10406 square yards) or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Poona Municipality under No. 560 paying Rs. 30 8-0 for Government assessment and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by boundary wall and beyond that by the house of Imam Ballas and partly by Public Road, on or towards the West by the boundary wall of Bungalow belonging to Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Padamji, oh or towards the North by boundary wall and on or towards the South by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for the mortgagees.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Household Seasonwood Furniture, Cottage Piano etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sharp in the Petit Building opposite the Oriental Buildings and next Allice Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort (where the whole furniture has been removed) the very valuable and new designed handsome seasonwood, teak and blackwood furniture made to order such as drawing, dining, bedroom and office furniture consisting of silk tapestry lined drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs fancy mirrored and carved cabinets by Benjamin, Chippendale chairs, writing tables, dining table, dining room chairs dinner waggon, side board, soreen, English mirror, roondah almyrah, single and double door mirror wardrobe and hanging almyrahs, iron bedsteads with wire mattress, dressing, and wash-hand tables, large chival glass, office writing table bookcases and stands, hat and umbrella stands, card tables, rich carpets, oil paintings table and hanging lamps, Benjamin cabinets, side board by Robert's electric fan stands, Refrigerator electric fan, cottage piano, cane furniture, arm and easy chairs, law and Curzon chairs, guncase, sick chair, folding chair clocks, Tantalus liquor frame brass pots, brass lamps solid brass flower pot stands, Burmese figures plateware, crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc. the property of Captain SIDNEY ANDREWS of P. and O. Company proceeding home and others.

The above furniture is made under the direct supervision of the owner and is worth a visit.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture, will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1912.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE

and

HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. Chelintis of Ralli Bros. and others consisting of dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner wagon, mirror sideboard, drawing-room suite in 10 pieces, cabinet, almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, hatstand, chest-of-drawers, cloth press, pictures, engravings, writing table, towel horse, cloth basket, brass and iron bedsteads, flower vases, mesteafe, trunks, alluminium utensils, crockeryware, wearing apparels, etc.

One lot of books of fictions and novels.

On account of the concerned.—

2 cases each containing, 16 pieces, fancy hasting coating of different designs and yards, four new elegant bath tubs, ink pads, fancy electro plated ware, 4 boxes new shirts, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred light shigram, nearly new, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order and one set of brass mounted harness.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram with a chestnut Arab horse and harness.

1 very strong English-made miniature brougham by Kesterton with a handsome grey high cast Arab horse, 14-3, and harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis with a bay Waler horse and harness.

1 handsome strong landaulette medium size, thoroughly overhauled by Bana new Morocco cusnions, new English lamp, new I.R. tyres, new broad cloth, new hood English leather etc., suitable for a single or pair.

1 second hand civil service gig, Morocco cushion lamps etc complete.

1 English gent's saddle in excellant order with bridle, girths, stirrups, munda complete.

1 lot of double ring snuffle bits and one baba perambulator.

The property of a gentleman going home.

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria with a chestnut waler gelding and harness complete.

1 grey white waler gelding, quiet to ride and drive.

AUCTION SALE OF valuable Vacant piece of Land at Versova near Andheri.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 9th March at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Bai Soonabai, widow of Nusserwanji Hormusji Gheesta and on account and risk of the mortgagors Pirosha Ruttonji Karanee and another in pursuant of the power of sale vested in the Indenture of mortgage dated 16th February, 1909, the following vacant piece of land:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated in the village of Versova near Andheri in Taluka Salsette District Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Bandora and forming part of the New Survey No. 93 of Versova containing by admeasurement 26,900 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On or towards the north by the Versova Causeway Road, on or towards the south by land formerly of the mortgagor and now of Nusservanji Jamsetji Saujana, on or towards the east by land belonging to Dr. De'Souza being part of Survey No. 95. The said premises form part of the land comprised in an indenture of conveyance dated 9th April 1908 made between Ruttonjee Dossabhoy Karanee on the one part and Pirosha Ruttonji Karanee of the other part registered in the Bandora Sub-Registry under No. 336A. at pages 26 to 45 volume 93 of Book 1 on the 16th April 1908.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Pasta Lane, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

About 1000 full pressed bales Bengal, Oomravati, Akola, Purbhani, Broach, Jalna, Ujjain, Muttra, Kassur and other cotton.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Hungarian, Australian and Arab Horses and English-built Carriages.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at Messrs R. Scott and Co.'s stable at Gowalia Tank the following :—

One pair of bay Hungarian mares, about 15-2, rising 5, broken to single and double harness.

One pair of bay Hungarian mares, about 15-2 1-2, rising 5, broken to single and double harness.

Both the pairs are driven as team.

One chestnut waler gelding, about 15-2, 7 years old, thoroughly confidential, broken to single and double harness also a heavy weight carrier.

One Canoe shaped rubber-tyred victoria by Windower, in very good condition.

One set of brass mounted brown leather harness.

One bay waler gelding, about 15-1 1-2, 6 years old, thoroughly broken to saddle and harness.

One white waler mare 15-3, 8 years old thoroughly broken to single and double harness.

One brown waler colt about 15-3, 7 years old broken to single, double harness and saddle.

One bay waler mare 15-1, 6 years old, broken to single, double harness and saddle.

One pair of white Arabs, 14-1 1-2, 4 years old, broken to single and double harness and one English-made four wheeled varnished coloured dog-cart.

One silver white Arab entire about 14-3, 6 years old.

One landaulett by Simpson, in thorough good order.

One dog-cart by Bennett of London.

One English-built Curzon-car.

One self-driving brand new motor body carriage with plated bicycle wheels and safety axles.

One miniature rubber-tyred brougham.

One second-hand Canoe shaped English-built victoria in thorough good order.

One English-built rubber victoria with brake.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton slightly damaged by Fire Water.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jamshed Bunder, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

A Large heap of cotton damaged by Fire and Water on the 5th instant.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH, CUTTING GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, etc., etc.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office, 2nd Floor, on MONDAY the 18th March at 2-30 p.m. (B. T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 31st March 1912 to 1st April 1913, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish, cutting grass, at different places, collecting cocoanuts, removing fruits, cultivating land gathering oyster shells in the channel between Mahim and Bandra, fishing and planting shingodas in certain tanks at Mahim, Matunga, Sewree, Parbhadevi, Sion and Gowaria village, etc.

For conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office, or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th March, 1912.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEESLEY—Feb. 13, at 42 Northumberland Street, Edinburgh, the wife of Lewis Beesley, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), of a daughter.

GIBSON-WATT—Feb. 17, at Barton Abbotts, Tetbury, the wife of Capt. J. M. Gibson-Watt, of a daughter.

STODDART—Feb. 14, at Wood, Bishopsteignton, the wife of Capt. A. P. Stoddart, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURNEY—NORTON—Feb. 14, at Harbledown Church, Canterbury, Capt. Arthur Edward Cave Burney, R. A., son of A. G. Burney, of The Weir, Hertfordshire, to Dorothy, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Norton, R. A.

DYER-BENNET—CLAPP—Feb. 17, at St. Mark's, Highcliffe-on-Sea, Richard Stewart Dyer-Bennet, of the Leicestershire Regt., son of S. B. Dyer-Bennet, Esq., of Mon Plaisir, Sheringham, to Miriam Welcutt, daughter of Professors Edward B. Clapp, of the University of California, U. S. A.

HOLLAND—COMBIE—Feb. 14, at the West Parish Church, Aberdeen, Commander Hubert Henry Holland, R. N., son of the late Joseph Holland, F. R. C. S., and of Mrs. Holland, Cheadle, Cheshire, to Alice Margaret, daughter of Theodore Combie, of Culter, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

ADAIR—Feb. 14, at 7 Stanley Place, Chester, Major-Gen. Henry Adair, late Royal Marine Art., aged 84.

GOSCHEN—Feb. 15, at Arco, Sud-Tyrol, Lady Goschen, wife of Sir W. E. Goschen, G. C. B., British Ambassador at Berlin.

MOGOWN—Feb. 13, at 47 Chepstow Place, London, Major-General Alexander McGown, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 77 years, unexpectedly.

SALMON—Feb. 17, at 44 Clarence Parade, Southsea, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nowell Salmon, V. C., G. C. B., aged 76.

WOMBWELL—Feb. 17, at 6 Victorian Crescent, Doncaster, Capt. Frederick Adolphus Wombwell, late 16th Lancers, aged 42.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races : 11th Extra Meeting.
Yacht Club Races.
Wilson College Sports, Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face, 4 p. m.
Mahratha High School Prize-giving, Prarthna Samaj Hall, 6-15 p. m.
Y. M. C. A. Athletic Section Meeting, 7 p. m.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Art Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Affairs that depend upon many rarely succeed."—Italian Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

THE P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour to-day, at 2-39 p.m.

LOST PROPERTY AT POLICE OFFICE.—The following property, namely, dogs, purses, copper utinsils, wearing apparel, umbrellas, sticks, case, whips, cash, keys, cart buckles, watches, shawls, and a motor horn bulb have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Penang and superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "China" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a. m., to-day.—Mails for L. Marques and South Africa via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Mukuzi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—A number of Hindu children who were playing on the Bhoiwada Cross road on Thursday attempted to cross the road to pick up some flowers, when one of the girls, named Deolibai ran right under the wheels of a labour cart, No. 3256, driver by one Nibena Surdin, which happened to be passing along the road at the time. Before the driver could pull up, the wheel had passed over her, killing her on the spot.

ACCIDENT TO A MAHOMEDAN.—Mahomed Oomer Mastan, a Mahomedan, aged 26, residing in Chimna Butcher Street, had been suffering from dysentry for the past four months and was bed-ridden. On Thursday the disease was seen smoking. After a little while he got up shouting that he was burning. His relatives ran to his assistance and the fire was put out. He was severely burned and died shortly after. He must have fallen asleep while smoking and the bidee set fire to his clothes.

PRESENTATION.—A gold watch has been presented by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Co. to Mr. Narhar Ramchandra Suma'at, a sorter of the Foreign Mail Division, Bombay, at the hands of the Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, Western Circle, Poona, for the meritorious services he rendered at the last Railway accident, which occurred at Bhalwani Station (G. I. P.) to the Bombay-Madras Down Postal Special on the 4th March, 1910.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. B. Vaughan and Officers, the band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following selection of music commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	Calfigan Call Again	Arr. Hume
Valse	Whispers of Love	Moore
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Song	The Rosary	Nevin
Pt. it Lied		
From Frahlingsluft		Strauss
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Caryll
Two Step	Gnats	Eckersley

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Volrs., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March	For Country's Flag	Dunn
Overture	Le Caliph de Bagdad	Boieldieu
Valse	Songs D'Automne	Joyce
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach
Air de Ballet	Si j'etais roi	Adam
Selection	Girls of Gottenberg	Caryll
Two Step	Cocheco	Reeves

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Conductor, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	With Sword and Lance	Starke
Overture	The Merry Monarch	Herold
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	Jeunesse Dorce	Waldteufel
Serenade	Beneath the stars	Godfrey
Selection	Leslie Stuarts' Songs	Lestrange
Song	Loves old Sweet Song	Molloy
Two Step	Arrah Wanna	Douglas

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m., to-day :—

March	Arabia	L. Buck
Overture	La Dame Blanche	Boieldieu
a Brazilian Dance	Habanera	F. d'Orso
b Bell Gavotte	Les Cloches d'Ste Malo	W. Rimmer
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Caryll
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote
a Character Piece	The Virginia Sidesaddle	Rosenfeld
b Patrol	Siamese	Lincke
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

MURDER APPEALS DISMISSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Satara, who convicted Hari Balwant Ingle and Dhondi Naru of murder and sentenced them to death.

Mr. Patwardhan appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The first accused, it appeared, lived with his wife and her two widowed step-mothers ; the second accused was their servant. There were constant quarrels between the widows, and the first accused took it in his mind to murder one of them as he had a strong motive for doing so. He, therefore, took the assistance of the second accused and on the 30th November last murdered her in his house and concealed the corpse in a field outside the the village. The first accused then informed the police that the deceased could not be found. The police made inquiries and arrested the accused.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeals.

MANAGEMENT OF AN ESTATE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Russell disposed of an appeal from a decision of Justice Sir Dinshaw Davar who rejected the defendant's application for discharging the receivers Mr. A. M. Kajiji and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in the suit of Bachu Harkisondass against Nagardass Pitambar in connection with a very wealthy estate.

Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendant-appellant, while Mr. Desai was for the plaintiff-respondent.

The defendant had applied to Justice Davar for the discharge of the receivers on the ground that he had obtained his majority and was, therefore, entitled to possession. He also alleged that the receivers were mismanaging the property.

Justice Davar held that the receivers were absolutely necessary because a near relative of the defendant, who was formerly employed to manage the estate, but subsequently dismissed for his misbehaviour by the receivers, had induced the defendant to cause loss to the estate.

Against this the defendant filed an appeal and after some argument the parties came to a settlement whereby Mr. R. E. A. Elliott, Registrar on the Appellate Side, was appointed special officer to report after making a personal inquiry as to how the estate should be administered in an efficient manner. The order was made without prejudice to the rights of the parties and Mr. Elliott's costs were made payable out of the estate.

INJUNCTION REFUSED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of an appeal from a decree of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, late District Judge of Ahmedabad, granting an injunction to the plaintiff with costs in the suit brought by Shet Himatmal Harilal and another against the Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation district.

The Government Pleader appeared for the appellant, and Mr. D. A. Kare for the respondents.

The plaintiffs in this suit prayed for an injunction restraining the defendant from making a breach in the bund in their watan land and from damaging their land and crops on their land as the defendant wanted to break open the bund and to drain its water outside to the east. The plaintiffs stated that the defendant had no authority to make such a breach on their land.

The defendant's contention was that the suit was not maintainable for want of necessary notice, for not having sued the Secretary of State and for not bringing proper parties on the record. He said that the breaking open of the bund was intended for the purpose of giving surplus water to the people of the locality and not to drain off the water.

The lower court, on the issues, found for the plaintiffs and passed a decree in their favour with costs.

After hearing the arguments, their Lordships reversed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the suit with costs throughout.

POLICE COURTS.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fern charged Dwarkanath Succaram, a Hindu, with personating a policeman.

The complaint was that the accused while passing a bungalow in Khetwadi, took the ramosi to task for not salaming him saying that he was a policeman. The accused then commenced worrying some beggars and others in the street and searched their persons to find if they had any cowrie on them. The ramosi asked the accused to produce his badge and state the number, when the personation was discovered.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 6.

Another son born to H. H. the Nizam last Monday and the happy event was announced to the people by the firing of a salute of 21 guns. By command of His Highness yesterday was a general holiday and the Paigah artillery fired another salute of 21 guns to signalize their joy and congratulations to the Nizam who is still at Aurangabad.

There are two persistent rumours now here and are discussed in circles that are apparently well-informed. The first one gives it as a fact that we are on the eve of the formation of a Special Council of State whose powers will be co-ordinate with those of a Council of Regency. The second persuades one to believe that the office of Inspector-General of Paigah is to be abolished. It is hard to give credence to these stories. In making allusion to these rumours, the suggestion forces itself on the mind that after all perhaps the wish is father to the thought in both cases.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAWNAGAR, MARCH 6.

The Bhawnagar State, Railway has been inspected by Mr. R. S. Muter, Government Inspector, who has expressed his satisfaction at the general working of the line. The portion from Lilia to Kundla of Dhasa-Kundla line has been also inspected and passed. And the line will be opened for traffic from 16th March. Survey from Kundla to Mahoowa will be taken in hand shortly, under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Mujibhai, L. C. E., who is a very old servant and risen to this post by the sheer dint of his ability.

The weather has changed here. It is cloudy from this morning and a cold wind is blowing.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., yesterday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	6	6
Same date last year	31	28
Total mortality from all causes		115
Same date last year		124

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected,
1,159	657	63

A NAVAL AGREEMENT.

What Germany wants Britain to Accept.

Berlin, Feb. 23.

"What Germany wants" in the way of a naval understanding with Great Britain is sketched by Count Reventlow in to-night's "Deutsche Tageszeitung." He says :—

"Let Germany conclude an entente with England, and any sort of Colonial agreement which can possibly be of advantage to us, but let us demand from England that no matter what additions the forthcoming supplementary Naval Bill may make to the German programme between 1912 and 1917, she bind herself not to utilise this interval to create for us by increased construction any more unfavourable proportion than three British to two German Dreadnoughts. In other words we are prepared to consider an armaments understanding on a basis which permits the British Navy indisputable precedence, but gives us a margin of strength corresponding to the defensive necessities and interest of the German Empire."

Count Reventlow quotes Mr. McKenna's speech in the House of Commons, in which he said that Britain would have thirty and Germany twenty-one Dreadnoughts completed by the spring of 1914. The Count thinks it might be feasible to conclude an understanding with Britian "for the limited period named," strictly on condition that it included only Dreadnought battleships and battle cruisers, and not "other parts of the complicated and many branched organism represented by a modern navy."

A semi-official note says : "The particulars which have appeared in the Press with regard to the programme of the visit of Dr. Solf, Secretary of the State for the Colonies, to German South-West Africa are mere empty speculations. The visit has nothing to do with any Anglo-German negotiations."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BARGAIN-HUNTING IN PARIS.

The Sales in Paris are conducted on a different system from ours, and the following article, showing the customs of the big French houses and their clients, ought to have a special interest for the British shopping woman. "Tuesday ! Impossible, ma chere. There is a special sale at the "Trois Quartiers," where I am told one can get silk stockings for 2fr. 45c. the pair. Wednesday I must go to Allez Freres for articles de menage, Thursday is coupon day at the Galerie, and I never miss that as you know. Friday is the Bon Marche, and there are some 'soldes extraordinaires' at the Printemps which I would not miss for anything in the world." Four days out of the Parisienne's week, therefore are to be spent at the big shops looking for bargains which she could quite well do without. The atmosphere will be over-heated, microbe-laden, and swarming with people. She will be elbowed and pushed, her toes will be trodden upon with the usual and irritating "Pardon, Madame," which expresses complete indifference as to whether she be hurt or not, her hat will be poked from every side by other women's hats, and she will be so worn out with the struggle to hold her own in the crowd that when she reaches home at six o'clock in the evening, she will be incapable of anything but to slip into a dressing-gown and lie prostrate until dinner. Whatever their reason, the fact remains that French women spend a great deal of time in the magasins de nouveautes hunting for things they do not want. Indeed, they spend more of this element than they do of money, for it is no unusual thing for a woman to trail through two of three big shops in an afternoon without spending a penny. Why she does it no one knows, least of all herself. She wants to see what is "going cheap," she has nothing in particular to do elsewhere, and it is what every one else does ? She hovers over all the counters where she spies the legend "Soldes" or "Occasions" with a lingering tenderness and an infinite longing, she furtively avoids the eye of the shop assistant, and turns a deaf ear to her "Madame desire ?" In bargain-hunting the feminine mind knows no mercy.

THE CARNET D'ACHAT.

The "carnet d'achat" is a little book filled with innocent-looking little numbers which can be torn out like postage stamps. It can be taken at a desk just as one goes into the shop, and the only formality necessary is to give one's name and address to the shop assistant whose business it is to hand it to one. With this little book one can shop all the afternoon without once opening one's purse. As each article is chosen and handed to the shopman with the little book, he tears out a number, sticks it on to the purchase, hands it back with a polite "Merci, Madame," and one passes on to still further purchases. There is no need to struggle through the crowd after the gesticulating individual who holds in his hand what one has bought, no need to wait one's turn in a long tail of people at the cashier's desk, no need to carry a huge paper bag in the depths of which reposes a roll of ribbon about as big as a five franc piece, no need, in fact, to suffer all the disagreeables which beset one if one attempts to shop in Paris without the "carnet d'achat." Only on the following day does one realise its disadvantages, and that is when a big parcel is brought to the house with a bill to correspond. Of course one can always send the things back with the plea that they are not suitable, and many women do this, little dreaming of the extra work they give to the clerks at the shop. There is one shop in Paris which employs over a hundred clerks to attend to "returned goods" alone, and there is no doubt that their "raison d'etre" is the "carnet d'achat."

FOR THE PURPOSE OF COPYING.

Another feminine habit in Paris, is that of ordering things to be sent home merely for the purpose of copying. If a woman wants a new blouse she orders a model from a big shop, has it copied by her sewing women, and then returns it. Some women have even been known to wear it before doing so, but this is considered to be overstepping the line of what one can do. The same sort of thing goes on at the big dressmakers'. A woman goes with a rich friend to buy a dress, and as the models are passed in review, she makes mental notes of the things she likes, and has them carried out by her small dressmaker. Frenchwomen are particularly clever at this sort of thing, and they owe much of their reputation for good dressing to their talent for picking up and putting into practice the ideas of the Rue de la Paix.

VARIOUS WAYS OF STRIKING BARGAINS.

There are so many ways of striking bargains in France, that it is impossible to grasp them all unless one has a natural instinct for making one's francs go as far as two. And if one happens to have no talent at all that way, one is frankly robbed, quite legitimately, of course, but robbed all the same. The maid-servant takes her "son" in the franc, but in return she is quite willing, should her mistress ask her, to "make prices beforehand" with the cleaner, the boot-mender, the washerwomen, every one, in fact ! But it is a bargain, and without her "sou" she will do nothing. Just in the same way the smart little "premiere" who is "setting up" for herself will arrange with the "antiquaire" to supply her with furniture for her salons on condition that she tries to sell it for him, and fanny offers that are made between artists and "commercants" are unbelievable. A bicycle-maker with a taste for art will offer to exchange a machine for a picture from a man well enough known, or it may be the other way round, from an artist less well known ; an engraver with a weakness for the "flesh pots" will form a little syndicate, and provide himself with a monthly income on condition that he supplies each member of his little company with so many proofs of his work during the year ! But there is really no end to how "tout s'arrange" in France, and really it is not a bad plan, though rather complicated.

Whisk the whites

of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add the yolks one at a time, when making swiss roll with

"Paisley Flour"
(Trade Mark)
The SURE raising powder.

You will be surprised at the many delightful dainties which you can make if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Bombay Churches.

3rd Sunday in Lent.—10th March.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins : 8-20 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Woodward in E. Flact. Hymns—238, 90, 554, 559. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Cantical—Woodward in A. Hymns 261, 266, 91. Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy : Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8-45 a.m., Choral Matins; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher : Rev. Arthur French M.A.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung) ; Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong ; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : Rev. Canon Heywood ; Rev. J. H. Robinson ; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending Missionary S. P. G. ; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin ; Churchwardens : Hindustani, Vacant ; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu) ; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Urdu) ; 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil) ; 3-30 p. m., Sunday School ; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion ; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion ; 8-45 a. m. Litany ; 10 a. m. Sunday School at Lower Parel ; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes in Church ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon ; Preacher : Rev. P. Eykyn.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain R

ANIMAL ACTORS.

How They are Trained and Found.

Many people have laughed, says Mr. C. J. Clarke in the "Pall Mall Magazine," at the idea of training the troupe of geese which are taking part in one o the scenes of Humperdinck's new opera "Konigskinder" but strange and, to the mind of many, stupid though the birds might appear, their dramatic powers were assured from the first. Now, I may tell you that Mr. Hardy Halls, who, as manager and trainer for Mr. T. G. Halls, has trained this troupe of birds for their appearance in opera, looks upon geese as amongst the most tractable of the many animal and bird actors which the modern craze for realism has called to strut upon the stage. True, it may be, that the earlier efforts with the birds were accompanied with a deal of shrieking and flapping, but those signs of alarm, natural to "debutantes," have been overcome by patience and close study of the habits and eccentricities of geese. Only those who have been behind the scenes when a great production is being staged can realise the trouble that is required to keep such quaint actors up to their part. Amongst all the bewildering bustle of perspiring stage hands and scene-shifters, and ever-changing crowd of actors, the geese remain in a special pen until their turn comes. Custom is everything; as they have been taught to do at rehearsals, they follow the actress across the stage in perfect order, oblivious of all else, save a close attendance on the lady and the reward of something toothsome in goose food when they reach the other side. When they leave the theatre they have just to cross over to Mr. Halls' establishment under the shadow of Drury Lane Theatre, where they take their ease until the call-boy's next summons. But these birds have many professional rivals in this strange establishment stars of the first magnitude, whose appearance on the boards never fails to win the plaudits of the audience. To some of these I will introduce you. Years ago, when Mr. Halls was super-master at Drury Lane and "A Run of Lusk" was staged with dummy horses, the brilliant idea occurred to him to train real horses to take the part, and from this small beginning sprang the concourse of animal performers which are now an essential part of stage life. In the light of later developments, the appearance of the first equine actors in this play was rather crude, the horses being galloped across the stage.

THE WHIP.

When "The Whip" was first put on at Drury Lane, the horse became a star actor. All London and visitors from afar thronged to see the triumphant scene in which a real horse galloped, with all the actual thunder of the rapidly-beating hoofs and straining muscles, in full sight of the audience while the progress across the stage was arranged to last the length of time taken for an ordinary race on the famous courses. This was made possible by an ingenious contrivance arranged on rollers so that as the horse galloped his hoofs drove a revolving stage under him and made the ground move under the horse instead of the horse on the ground. The revolving stage was gradually drawn across the scene until the race horse disappeared from view after completing several minutes of hard galloping in full view of the delighted audience. But a lot of water has gone under the bridges since this introduction of realistic effects. Halls' is now as busy as a big theatrical agent, for dozens of animal actors are always arriving from the provinces or going out to some distant town to take their part in stage plays. Then again Christmastide means a big rush, which every year grows greater. A pantomime could hardly be said to be complete now without its real animals and over two hundred will go forth this year from Mr. Halls' establishment to delight Christmas play-goers in Great Britain alone. Shetland ponies are always greatly in demand, and over a hundred of these docile little animals will have passed through Mr. Halls' hands and have been distributed amongst the great towns. Although the bulk of the animal actors are naturally working in this country, quite a number go to Paris and Berlin, and some sixty or seventy are appearing in America at the present time. There is no doubt that the public demands real live animals to-day. Nothing else will satisfy them. One enterprising theatrical manager seeking originality introduced "Cinderella" in a tastefully arranged motor-coach, but the audience would not have it. The motor-coach in stage language, "got the bird," and Halls got an immediate order for ponies to displace the too up-to-date motive power. Horses are the stars amongst animal actors, and the success of the horse in "The Whip" is repeated in "The Hope." Every day whilst the play was running it left for the theatre dressed in a full suit of clothing and for wet days it was provided with proper waterproofs so that it should arrive on the stage in perfect trim and run no risks of catching cold, while waiting for the cue to gallop on the stage.

Horses have, of course, appeared in scenes long before the present-day motley collection of animal supers was recognised. "A Royal Divorce" which has just made good business in London, has had such a lengthy run of public favour that the horse which appears bearing the great Napoleon in that play, taking the part of the famous waite charger which is so inseparably engraved on the public mind as the companion of the "little Corsican" in triumph and disaster is certainly one of the senior members of the profession. That horses at any rate are capable of real acting and become imbued with the atmosphere of the part they are playing is clearly apparent from the proud carriage of this animal when bearing his royal master. Although the majority of these animals are part only of a stage play or scene, as distinct from the highly-trained ones which give a display by themselves at various music-halls, circuses and such-like entertainments many people will be surprised to know that they earn large sums each week. The diving horse which appeared in "Mexico" at the Palladium is quite an aristocrat, and earned quite a startling income, which was probably justified in view of the fact that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible, to find another horse which would take the dive with such unerring skill and certainty.

THE INTRACTABLE CAMEL.

The demand for animal supers and actors, is, of course, as varied as the setting of the plays. Eastern scenes call for such intractable brutes as camels certainly one of the most difficult creatures which Mr. Halls has been called upon to drill for the stage; but quite necessary, according to present-day ideas, as local colour for scenes in plays such as "The Persian Princess." Not only are camels without the slightest grain of sense, but they are generally extremely spiteful. When enraged they spit in an alarming manner, and their bite is considered dangerous and liable to be poisonous. Mules, again, are by no means easy propositions for the trainer to tackle nor, as in "Havana" at the Gaiety, where a pure white one was demanded, are they easy to find. After considerable expense and trouble Halls proved equal to the task, and the white mule daily appeared to give an artistic and realistic touch to the setting of the play. "Joseph and His Brethren" was a production which called for a varied crowd of animal supers, camels, mules, sheep and goats being included to enhance the setting of the Eastern play all of which had to be separately trained and marshalled for each performance. Sheep, notwithstanding their reputation for stupidity, are excellent actors, and have recently been staged in many scenes in plays and operas. Their part, as in "Electra," the opera which last season caused such a sensation in the musical world, is generally that of animated scenery, but it is undeniable that they add greatly to the charm of modern theatrical displays.

Like his animal pupils, Mr. Halls plays many parts. In one grand scene where hordes, men and details of the country-side were swept away by a destructive avalanche, he coached his animal actors from the interior of a piece of rock, where, unseen by the audience, he was swept away in the final catastrophe in probably the strangest disguise assumed on any stage. In some instances, where the animals have taken a particular and lasting fancy to their trainer, it has been necessary for him to dress the part and go on the boards with his charges. A young bull which appeard in London would not consent to act with anyone else, and any endeavour by one of the men to take the animal on generally resulted in his receiving a push from the bull's head, which, although not given in spite, was sufficiently forcible to preclude a repetition of the experiment. Mr. Halls is a lover of all animals, and so far, at any rate, as those which come from this famous establishment are concerned the public can rest assured that it is all done by kindness. Not only is the whip and every other form of punishment or force barred, but a man who is found speaking harshly or roughly handling his charges finds that his services are no longer required. "Talk to them properly" is the way Mr. Halls puts it, and the absence of force has no doubt a great deal to do with the confidence which his animals acquire. The various details of the training of animal actors vary continually according to the temperament of each, and there is no hard and fast rule which suits all. Like their human "confreres," they have their whims and fancies, but once they are taught to go through their part they practically never fail. Some will recognise their cue instantly once they have become accustomed to the part. The thoroughbreds commence to gallop immediately the lights are turned out behind the scenes, and they continue as long as the glare of the footlights is upon them stopping only when the lights are again extinguished. Another animal actor soon appreciated that his performance followed immediately upon the passing of a rickshaw across the stage, and as the time approached, he would fidget in the wings and bound forward before the audience as soon as the vehicle, which in his mind was undoubtedly associated with his performance, had passed.

Special facilities for training the animals at rehearsals have to be arranged, so that they can go through their parts alone, and the daring leaps into water and other performances by them are not accomplished all at once. First, an animal is taught to jump off a platform raised only a little above the level of shallow water, and then little by little the platform gets higher and the water deeper, until the animal recognises that there is no danger and will readily plunge off into deep water, accomplishing a feat which is sufficiently appreciated by the public to repay the trainer for his weeks of patient work. Even the staid actors are capricious when being introduced to a new part and I was present when the donkey, which has appeared many times before was first rehearsed at Mr. Hammerstein's new opera house in Kingsway for a part in one of the performances. As soon as it was brought to the door leading to the stage the donkey refused to enter, although it had often reached other stages by devious and different routes. After several tries, an attendant was sent to take Jenny for a walk round an adjacent square and when she returned, her little fit of temper having evaporated she entered without the least signs of dissent, and was soon standing contentedly in the wings amongst all the clatter and bustle, waiting until her time came to "walk on" and take her part in the production.

LIKE HUMAN BEINGS.

In the course of his long experience as a trainer, Mr. Halls has learnt many things about the animal world, and strangely enough his creatures closely resemble human beings in their capabilities. Some are born actors, and learn their parts in a couple of weeks, while others are dull and awkward, only being taught with the greatest difficulty; by the same rule some animals have to be discarded altogether as it is impossible to teach them to take a part reliably. One curious fact which few would imagine is that owing to police regulations, animal and birds must not be driven through the streets except between certain hours. This regulation is got over by leading them, and when the geese go to Covent Garden to play their part in "Konigskinder" they follow their trainer through the streets in the same way as the flocks of sheep and other animals have done in the past. Another point which Mr. Halls has found out is that it is more difficult to get animals and birds to work in opera than in stage plays, owing to the fact that the former displays are not run consecutively and the fickle animal supers get out of the habit which is acquired by the daily performance of theatrical plays. Music is certainly appreciated by nearly every animal, and birds and horses especially will get their cue from the particular part being played by the orchestra and be ready to go on the stage at the proper time.

Mr. Halls has furnished thousands of animals for public display and probably the biggest order was for the spectacle called "The Orient." He provided one hundred horses, four elephants, six mules and two Spanish bulls; the latter he imported all the way from Tangier. Even snakes have graduated from this extraordinary school for animal actors; and although nearly every kind of living creature has from time to time come from Mr. Halls' establishment, including flights of pigeons, there are two things which he resolutely refuses to have upon the premises. Like all those connected with stage life, he has some respect for luck, and doves and ravens are not allowed to enter the family circle on account of their reputation as birds of ill-omen. When animal actors and supers are "on tour" they are accompanied by Mr. Halls' men, who attend to their wants and take them to the houses where they are playing for each performance, and these men stay with their charges until they return to the headquarters in London.

Already large though this business is, it is only in its infancy. The demand for animals of all kinds to add to the stage effects is increasing so rapidly that in the near future few productions will be complete without animal supers and actors. At the farm at Hendon large numbers of animals bred to supply the present and future demand. Some are unique, and will, when trained, no doubt become "stars." One animal aristocrat destined for stage life is the only white Shetland pony in the world. Besides the new-comers which are being reared and taught to take their places in the ranks of animal suppers, there are many at the farm which have already trod the boards on numerous occasions, and are resting until their services are again required. Recently the cow which took part in "The Bondsman" and a sheep from "Electra" were calmly grazing side by side as contentedly as any other farm animals, and showing no signs to an observer that they had revelled in the glare of the footlights, and helped to win from the fickle public round after round of applause. These old stagers may be called upon at any minute leave the luxurious farm at Hendon, and the animals are always changing, as they come in from tours, or depart to some distant city to play a part.

TRAINED PIGS.

They have to look ahead at Halls', for there is no knowing what they may be asked for next. Certainly pigs have not yet been used to add to the craze for realism, but Mr. Halls has a pen of pigs which have been brought under perfect control, and will, no doubt, one day grunt and squeal on the stage and add to the public appreciation of "Paddy's Home" or some play in which pigs should appear to clearly portray actual life. The many animals which will be working this Christmas at various halls of amusement are part only of the astounding effects which theatrical enterprise has produced to-day. Railway smashes have been staged with awful vividness at Drury Lane, and such grand spectacular effects as earthquakes, floods, burning towns and hundreds of others stirring sights have been so skilfully and faithfully rendered on the modern stage that the inclusion of real animals is an absolute necessity now—a necessity which Mr. Halls was the first to foresee and the chief man to provide for, and in the course of the growth of demand he has built up a business as unique as it is interesting.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Feb. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr F A Hince, B
Mr S T Hollins, B
Mr J Dickinson, B
Mr W F Bence, B
Mr A Brown, B
Lieut H W Bell, I A, Bo
Lieut-Col L N Younghusband, 23 Cav
Major A G Pritchard, 2 Lrs
Major D H Drake-Brockman, 1-39 Gourk R
Major H P Keelan, I A
Major F V L Pritchard, 96 Berar Inf
Major W J Mitchell, 124 Bal
Capt F A Magnino, 22 Punj
Capt J A H Britton, 83 W L I
Capt G Lucas, I A
Lieut G N Signoll, 29 Punj
Lieut R C Ruck, 95 R Inf
Lieut A Bingham, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt J S Crosthwaite, I A, B, 2 days
Mr R E Jack, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr E A A Joseph, B, Cov, 20 days
Mr F J Cooke, B Cov, 6½ mo
Mr M P C Byrne, B, 6 mo
Mr S S McA'F Fielding, B, 2 mo M C
Mr E H Liversidge, B, 14 days
Mr H Davies, B, 6 mo M C
Mr F Gomer, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J H W Kruger, B, 5 mo 30 days
Mr L A Unwin, B, 6 mo M C
Major S Evans, I M S, Bo, 11 days
Lieut-Col F Wynch, 41 Dogras, 6 mo M C
Capt Bindon Blood, 8 Cav, to Sept 20, 1912
Capt A S Holme, R E, to March 17, 1912
Capt C R Lyall, 36 Sikhs, 1 mo M C
Capt G C B Musgrave, I A, to Aug 7, 1912, M C
Capt A McC Jameson, 13 D C Lrs, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt J M Holmes, I M S
Lieut D I B Lloyd, 5 G R

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

NOT WHAT HE MEANT.

Jones—Were you ever at Cork?
Brown—No, but I have seen many drawings of it.

ROAST BEEF, ONE.

Guest—Got any good roast beef?
Waiter—Yes, sir.
Guest—Bring me one of your best cuts. I want it tender juicy not too well done, not too raw, and with very little gravy. Have the fat and lean about equally divided, and be particular not to cut the slice thick. And don't forget the horseradish. Can you remember all that?
Waiter—Yes, sir. (Loudly): Roast beef, one.

COULDN'T RESIST.

Willy and Tommy were each given a bit of auntie's wedding cake, nicely wrapped in white tissue paper by their romantic mother. The cake was to be placed under each pillow for the wee boys to "dream on."

After the prayers and the good nights had been duly said, the mother retired to the sitting-room.

Shortly afterwards she heard the announcement in a clear, boyish treble—

Mother, Willie's eaten his dream.

LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

Marjorie is a day pupil at a private school. Her mother disapproved of her drinking from the common drinking-cup, and bought her an aluminium collapsing cup of her own.

The next day Marjorie came running home and with a kiss, exclaimed:—

"O mother all the other little girls at school like me so specially much, and we have the most fun with my new cup. They all stand in a line and talking and thinking with it."

SATISFACTORY.

The old lady walked into the chemist's shop with a knowing look on her face. She knew what she was about, of course.

How long have you been a chemist?
Thirty years, madam.
Passed all your examinations, I presume?
Certainly. I'm a member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Never poisoned anyone in mistake, eh?
Not that I'm aware of madam.
Oh? well, I'll have a pennyworth of, cough drops.

INSULT TO INJURY.

There's a grocer out our day, related a well-known breeder of horses at a dinner recently, who is notorious for his wretched horseflesh.

The grocer's boy is rather a reckless driver. He drove one of his master's worst nags a little too hard, one day, and the animal fell ill and died.

You've killed my horse, curse you, the grocer said to the boy next morning.

I'm sorry, boss the lad faltered.

Sorry be durned, shouted the grocer. Who's going to pay me for my horse.

I'll make it all right, boss, said the boy soothingly. You can take it out of my next Saturday's wages.

PRECARIOUS PEDESTRIANISM.

The president of a temperance association told the following story in the course of a speech on temperance:—

It is easy to answer the opponents of temperance. At a mariners' bethal, for example, I once hear an opponent very easily answered.

The preacher was urging his sailor audience not to drink; he was pointing out to them the Divine admonitions against drinking when a shellback arose unsteadily.

Captain, said the shellback, I don't—hic—believe everything that's printed in the Scriptures' Take that there—hic—walkin on the water I don't believe anybody can walk on water Can you—hic—do it yourself?

My friend, the minister answered, I can walk better on water than I can on rum.

NOT A PEERLESS PEER.

The Marquis of Queens berry in the smoke-room of the Maurestania said of the passing of the House of Lords:—

It makes little difference to me. I have no seat in the House. I am, you know only a peer of Scotland.

He smiled grimly, and added:—

A Scottish peer isn't thought much of in the House of Lords. There was a Baptist minister once who attempted to enter the floor of the House, ignorant of the fact that the floor is exclusively reserved for members and their servants.

The doorkeeper thought the minister might be the valet or butler to some peer

What lord do you serve he asked.

What lord replied the minister. Why the Lord Jehovah!

Oh he's got no s at here sneered the doorkeeper He's one of them poor Scottish peers, I suppose.

A LONG THIRST.

A lawyer tells the following of a judge who in his day was an advocate of temperance in eating is drinking in the use of tobacco—in all things.

Praising temperance at a lawyers' banquet, he once told a story about a young wife who said to her husband—

Jack, dear, I do wish you would stop drinking. Every time you go to one of these banquets of yours you get up the next morning pale and tired you won't eat anything you just gulp down nine or ten glasses of water Do stop drinking won't you dear I know it's bad for you.

But all great men have been drinking men Jack grumbled. Look at Webster, look at Poe, look at Charles Lambs, look at Grant look—

Well, interrupted his wife, you just promise, dear, that you'll quit drinking till you're great and I'll be satisfied.

SHE SPOKE THE TRUTH.

Did I understand you to say that you didn't have any company in the kitchen while I was out, Kate?

Yis, mum, that's what I said.

But I smell tobacco from a pipe all through the house.

Yis, mum, the policeman was in for half-an-hour, mum, but we were in the drawing-room.

CERTAIN PROOF.

First Jeweller: I have had proved to me that advertising brings results.

Second Jeweller: What was the case?

Yesterday morning I advertised for a watchman, and during the night my shop was burgled.

NEW FREEZING COMPOUND.

Medicus, Sen: Well, young man, have you anything of interest to report?

Medicus, Jun.: I have discovered a freezing compound that beats anything discovered.

What is the formula?

It is composed of equal parts of the expression of Bullion's face when I asked for the hand of his daughter, and that of my dearest friend when I requested a small man."

MET HIS MASTER.

Hewitt: Grust has lost all his money.

Jewett: But I thougat he was a Napoleon of finance.

He was, but he met a Wellington

HIS UNFINISHED VOLUME.

Hibbler: Did you ever start a book that you were unable to complete?

Scribbler: Oh, yes.

What a kind of book was it?

A cheque-book.

RUINED ROMANCE.

She (during the honeymoon): And what would you do, dearest, if I should be torn from you by the cruel hand of death?

He (naturally unromantic, and after a pause, during which he puts in some hard thinking): Why, bury you.

THE TRUTH WILL OUT.

Do you buy condensed milk, madam?

I presume that we must, but I never thought of it before. I always order two quarts and pay for two quarts, but it never measures more than three pints.

WAIT AND SEE.

The fashionable Mrs. Tyler is ill.

With what?

The doctor won't say. He wants to find out what the prevailing malady in Society is to be this spring before he commits himself.

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADAN, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE SAFEST DRINK ABOARD SHIP

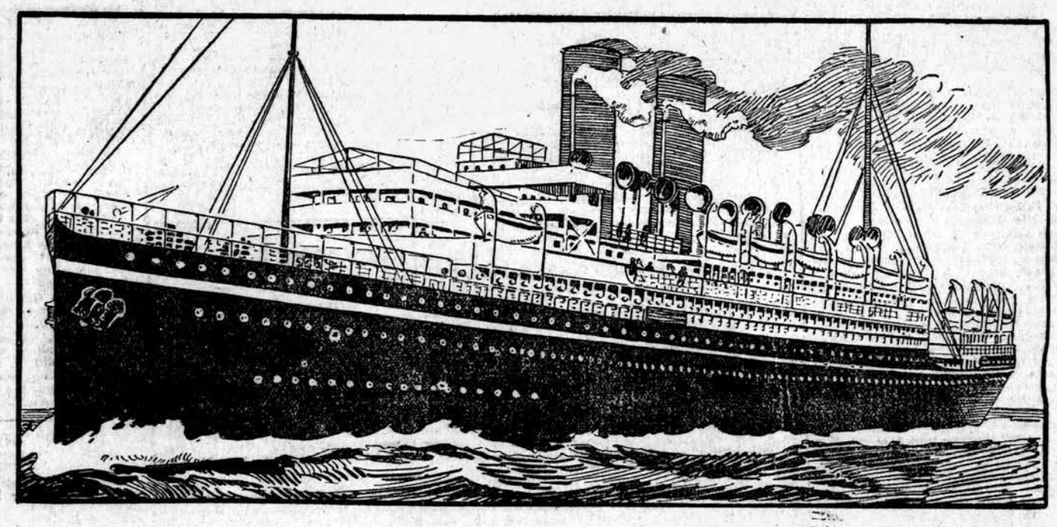
IS

A TONIC
A DIGESTIVE

O.T.

A Stimulant
Without Alcohol
or Gas.

Although not put forward as a cure for Sea Sickness it has been proved that one of the best drinks on a sea voyage is O.T. This beverage is a stomachic of undoubted merit, whose action tones the stomach, aids digestion, and tends to prevent the unpleasant sensations of nausea which accompany Sea Sickness. We have unsolicited Testimonials from hundreds of people, who express gratitude for benefits derived from O. T. on a Sea Journey. If you contemplate a Sea Trip, ascertain if you can get O. T. aboard the vessel you intend travelling by, and if you cannot, take a few bottles with you, and you will find that O.T. is not only a delicious drink, but that it will also help to make your trip a pleasant one. You can buy O.T. at almost every Port of call.



The New P. & O. STEAMER "MEDINA" on which the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress travelled to India for the Coronation Durbar.

O.T. IS A REAL THIRST QUENCHER IN HOT WEATHER.

Although slightly hot, yet it is the most effective drink in the world for Satisfying Thirst, for Gratifying the Palate, for Refreshing the Body.

HOW TO DRINK O.T.

Add a small quantity of O.T. with crushed Ice if desired, to Water, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water. O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A small quantity of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath. A wine-glass of O.T., neat, sipped after meals, is excellent for relieving Indigestion.

DRINK O.T. AT AND AFTER MEALS

O.T. is of special value as a meal time drink. It greatly promotes Digestion, and helps the stomach to perform its office. It is rich in nourishment and tonic properties derived from the finest and purest natural foods—Fruits and Herbs.

O.T. is the only non-alcoholic liqueur in the world, and therefore it is specially suitable for Ladies. It really does what a liqueur is supposed to do, namely, aids Digestion.

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The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

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WILLFORMS of different kinds.

EN PASSANT.

It would be taken for granted, of course, that that very estimable Divine, the Revd F. B. Meyer, would throw in the weight of his argument against Sunday Volunteering. Apart from the religious aspect he considers the use of the seventh day for any such purpose and encroachment on the accepted rest day of the million, and he hopes to counteract the necessity, employers of labour may see their way to grant leave for the purposes of drill, &c., on working days. The question is fairly well beaten out of shape by this time. Employers are not likely to meet the Authorities (or their Volunteer employes) in the matter unless legally bound to do so, and when force of any kind is found necessary the "whole hog" in the shape of conscription may form the reasonable alternative. The rising generation have few religious scruples about the Sabbath,—I can speak with confidence about Indian Volunteering,—for certainly the most useful of Drills and Field days that have come to my immediate notice have been fixed on Sundays, and it is an open secret that, in Bombay, Rifle Ranges are continuously employed on this day throughout the dry season both for Class and Prize-firing. What the ideas of employers generally at home may be on the question of giving special leave I am not prepared to say but in India there is very little encouragement given by heads of firms to the cause if it is found that time during business hours is required. Patriotism is an element much talked about when it does not touch the pocket. If the Government really values Volunteering it lies with them to give it a 'fillip' at any time by offering some concession in return for real efficiency. Good, intelligent service such as is even now common among Volunteers cannot always be rated at about £3 per head per annum, and the sooner the fact is taken to heart the more secure will the old flag wave in the Orient.

The Pope has no power to issue an edict against feminine fashions but he has decreed that no Catholic Churchman can go to a Reception where ladies appear in decolletee attire. In Paris this order seems to have created considerable stir, for even in that modern Babylon there must be many good adherents to the form of Religion that books no compromise where authority goes out from its head. The well-known designer of Parisian modes—Mdlle Cecile Soral—agrees with His Holiness that many of the fashions now obtaining are shocking. She attributes the taste to the predilection of ladies for stage costumes which they copy regardless of the fact that dresses designed for dramatic representation are gauged for distance and are intolerable at close quarters. To those who would draw comparison with the bareness of the past generations she points out that the shoulders only were exposed. Then she deprecates the adaptation of fashions irrespective of age, allowing that what may be premissible in the girl, or young woman, should be taboo in the maturer ages of modesty and gravity. Here however, a large section of the community may be inclined to say "Reform it altogether." Certainly the average and more sedate Briton has long since viewed the decolletee tendency with more or less disfavour. The uncovering of the bust, and the present day style of flimsy attire which, having a minimum of underwear, cling to the limbs and display the form good or bad of the wearer, do not appeal to his sense of modesty. This latter tendency Mdlle Soral refers to as making the female figure hideous rather than beautiful. Mere man is not generally accredited with a superabundance of taste in the matter of ladies' dress, nevertheless it is more than probable that he is gifted in the majority of cases with the eye that can distinguish the 'becoming' or 'disparaging' as the case may be. What he frequently does conclude is that to the simple (and usually less expensive) style of dress his own fancy is invariably drawn. But, of course in these days women do not so much desire to attract man as to make a splash in the eyes of their sex and familiar friends.

One of the chief elements of revolt in Mr. Lloyd George's Insurance Bill emanates from doctors who object to the capitation assessment proposed under this piece of legislation. One of the Faculty estimates, in a recent issue of the "Daily Telegraph" that his living wage would be net about £70 per annum under the arrangement while his duties ordinarily would mean 30 to 40 visits a day. It seems, however, possible that the opposition thus set up must simmer down to a very great extent when the disadvantages of the "No Service whatever" idea, which is now under consideration by eminent lights of the Profession, are discussed to a finish. It has been pointed out that with all the apparent disadvantages of the present scheme as affecting doctors they can scarcely be worse off than under some of the existing Benefit Societies. To the ordinary Anglo-Indian whose resource to an European doctor of any repute in this country means a fee of anything from 10 to 16 rupees a visit—the knowledge of equally efficient treatment and advice available for a paltry sum of Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 5 comes as something of a surprise. And many of the poorer class (not entitled to the medical benefit of clubs) know how often the doctor attends without payment, or if any, how it has to be clipped and arranged to come within the likelihood of liquidation. Years ago, in London, I was in the confidence of a general practitioner who kept a so-called open Dispensary in a fashionable street leading into the Grosvenor Square area of the West End. To eke out what might otherwise have been a bare existence this old gentleman dealt in all the usual commodities of the Chemist, though had one dared to draw any comparison between his dignity and that of Peter Squire, whose elegant establishment in Oxford Street was only a stone's throw,—there would have been trouble; for Dr J. wrote M. R. C. S. after his name and could have floored you with a family tree dated from the Crusaders if further testimony of importance were wanting. He was the recognised medical officer under the Local Authorities for certain functions, which I cannot now call to mind, which included charge of the Hyde Park Police. Through and of these guardians of the peace many tales were circulated but they cannot be related here. I had reason to believe this somewhat eccentric disciple of Esculapius concealed beneath his normal brusque (to his inferiors) exterior a soft feeling for humanity generally, which took the form of constant remission in part, or full, of his just claims for Medical attendance where poverty existed.

Dr. J. had another (a seasonal) source of income for year by year with recurring regularity a noted Parisian Corsetiere took up her quarters on his first floor flat where she was besieged week in and week out by the fair Elite of the neighbourhood. Queen Victoria was also one of her regular patrons. She practically paid for her brief season the annual levy of the place. Similarly the Doctor counted many fashionable personages among his Clientiele, while his more intimate Colleagues included the then renowned Surgeon Spencer Wells, and Sir William Jenner. Years after I became casually connected with a nephew of the former in whom I discovered a sometime fellow pupil at the Birkbeck Elocutionary classes held early in the seventies under Professor Ohlson. It was just by chance that he had referred to this era in his career which established the fact that we were Contemporaries, the particular incident being a recitation, by a youth wearing spectacles and having a deep voice, of Scott's Lochinvar which elicited special commendation from the Professor. The world is but small, and incidents like this narrows it still more. The middle-age citizen of Calcutta with the magnificent Bass voice was a natural evolution of the Southampton Buildings' circle where many of us would be Irvings congregated some 35 years ago to essay the fine art of Declamation under a really able Master. The Elocution section was a popular branch in the instructive bearings of this, then well-known Institute. As far as I remember we met twice weekly. Once in a way our attempts in this direction had to run the gauntlet of an impromptu audience of critics selected from ourselves. These functions were open to ladies; I call to mind one in particular, the daughter of a Jewish house of Theatrical Costumiers whose establishment somewhere near Charing Cross was as well known as Old Drury itself—who was caste with me in Hamlet III Sc. 1. This met with a rather favourable notice, but bore a rider suggesting that alteration of the original text (for I had presumed to slightly modify the dialogue) might be better left to a Cibber, or advice to that effect. But I did not 'scape whipping at my subsequent attempt to render Poe's "Raven." Talking of altering a text, as tenor in the well-known Duett "Larboard Watch" being re-hearsed for a temperance Concert, some years ago I was suddenly brought up to a dead stop at the line referring to the "cheering grog" with the suggestion, quite seriously put by the leader of the function, that the word "Tea" should be substituted for that of the stronger beverage named. Needless to say the proposal found no support.

LE TATILLON.

THE ORIENT LIFTS THE VEIL.

(By Pestonji Dorabji Khandalavala.)

"Threefold the stride of Time, from first to last!
"Loitering-slow, the Future-creepeth—
"Arrow-swift, the Present sweepeth—
"And motionless for ever stands the Past."

Space too has a three-fold measure, says Schiller. It is restless with never pausing pace. The Length stretches ever, ever forth. The Breadth widens all around, while depth goes sinking ever, bottomless, below. In this we possess a type of the inner longing, and must press on ever if we want to go to the Perfect. Karma can only influence the body, and the things of time and matter. But safe from the changes of matter and of life, the Platonic Archetype, hovers in this realm of the Ideal. To ascend to this realm of being we must dive down the depth that ever flies, for "Truth dwells in the deeps." Days, months, and years are the natural

DIVISIONS OF TIME.

They answer to the regular return of the seasons and the sailing of the celestial spheres. A century is purely an arbitrary human invention. The evolution of things does not proceed by centenary periods. The first day of a century does not form an epoch in the continuous series of facts. Nothing resembles more the end of a century than the beginning of the one that follows. Admitting the series of centuries as artificial, we find that each one of them has a special character, and may bear the name of a leading event, or the most leading personage. Thus the XVII would be the age of Leibnitz, and the 18th of Voltaire. The 19th does not seem to have produced any of those geniuses creative of the future or destructive of the past, to lead and light the path. Voltaire's task was a clearance for Science to make head. Preconceived doctrines preserved in the prevailing religions were a block. Of these, several were no further from the truth. But their only basis was tradition. That was no passport to Science, such as Descartes defined it. He held the doctrines provisionally. The century that followed rejected them disdainfully. Was it right? Were they all false? They might well have been set aside, safe to return, if science once settled, became favourable to them again. The 19th century found the soil of Science free. Its work was to fertilise it anew. It has done its task not in producing

A UNIVERSAL THEORY

but in putting together again the materials which would serve it for a basis. A natural march that. Universal theories take immensely long begetting, founded as they are on observation of facts, their analysis and their synthesis. Their debut is in the form of religion, or to express it better, mythology. For, what does it treat of but the forces of nature, living, thinking, classed into a divine hierarchy parallel to the series of natural phenomena. There are not two mythologies but one only, found everywhere under various forms. How long has this first universal theory lasted? None can tell. No one knows when it took birth, nor when it, perished. You may say it lives still in the Hindu, Christian, and Moslem mythologies, though it has suffered serious alterations with time, due to scientific progress. The Indian philosophers, Kapila and the things of time and matter. But safe from the others, ran down Anthromorphism, and paved the way for the coming of the Buddha, in whom the new science was incarnated. Buddhism brought a universal theory. Latent force, and the Law of the Universe, were no longer represented by a Divine Person but by a conception of Spirit in which were resolved all the antinomies. The spirit of the modern times may therefore date from Sakya Muni. Towards the same epoch, whether by themselves, or through oriental influence, the Greek philosophers endeavoured to break loose from mythology, to create a science outside of religion. But Greece had not enough Power, nor permanence for the scientific ideas of Plato of Aristotle, and of the Stoics to be given prevalence to in the world. On the contrary, Greece was

OVERRUN BY ORIENTAL IDEAS

after the expeditions of Darius, of Xerxes, and of Alexander. Of this fusion was born Christianity, a religion and not a science. Its doctrine assumed the title of universal, for by a sort of eclecticism, it reunited the Sultan—Lord of the Jews represented by St. Peter—the bodhi or gnosis of the Essenes that is of the Buddhists, represented by St. Paul—and lastly the Platonic theory of the Fathers which reclothed later the logical form brought to light by Aristotle. That was all. After the summa Theologica of Thomas Aquinas, the Christian dogma has not taken a step forward. The religion of Christ has renounced theory since, to be no more than a mystic institution, sacerdotal and political. This is all what it is to-day. By the side of religions, and outside of them, analysis freely pursues its work, with a view to the universal theory, the sacerdotal expression of which is become insufficient. Analysis has observation for auxiliary, which embraces both the things of the physical world and those of thought. Past centuries have amassed observation and analysis in a prodigious manner. For such a task a single person cannot suffice. Scientific men have therefore shared it. They have divided the research into natural sections, created so many special sciences, and as many groups of savants as there are sections. Never has humanity given the example of a like labour, freely accomplished without pre-conceived doctrines, by an astonishing number of men unknown to each other dispersed in the whole world all marching in the same direction towards a common goal. The highest application of analysis, is metaphysics the

SCIENCE OF THE ABSOLUTE.

The observation of natural facts reaches but to the modes, and never gets at the substance. The analysis of thought attains it, and reveals at the same time the nature of the absolute conditions of things, which are two in number: Time and Space. No particular science attacks these problems. The savant who discusses them is metaphysician for that very reason. Every one, however, considers himself fit to resolve them. But take the first book at hand on physics, on physiology, nay, on philosophy itself, and it proves disappointing and vague. It is because in the order of the sciences in general, metaphysics occupies as high a rank as the Integral Calculus in the mathematical sciences. Few go so far. The greatest metaphysician of modern times is Leibnitz. Analysis made deeper by the idea of substance or of force is his. And he created Dynamics, by the way. Aristotle, as universal a savant as Leibnitz had established the impenetrability of substances at the base of science. But none pushed analysis so far as did

THE INDIAN PHILOSOPHERS

whether Brahmins or Buddhists. Buddha alone in his sublime wisdom replied not when they spoke of God, because he did not attribute personal existence to the absolute Principle of things. The tendency of the modern sciences is Buddhistic. What wonder that the West should ask light of the East, even as classic Greece had asked it of the Rishis! The great impetus that the study of oriental languages has received during the last century, the radical changes that the study of Sanscrit has wrought in the whole domain of philosphy, have led to the initiation of a science of comparative religion, which is slowly but surely modifying all all departments of thought with which it comes in, contact. The conflict between Religion and Science which for more than two hundred years has raged so fiercely, has produced a generation that longs and searches for a reconciliation. The pendulum has swung from the extreme of blind and ignorant faith, to the extreme of pseudo-scientific materialism and negation; and swings back again towards faith once more. The phenomena of Spiritualism, Hypnotism and Psychism generally, are compelling investigation, and it forces us to recognise that these factors must be taken into serious now account, if we are to trace the sweep of human evolution in all its details, and have a right understanding of the history of civilisation. The study of "Ancient Wisdom," so enthusiastically led by the Theosphical Society, unveils the East more and more every day, and it pre-eminently provides its part in the "universal theory," which every Science seeks, and which succeeding centuries will see in bloom.

ALDERSON HOCKEY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, MARCH 8.

To-day's match in the Alderson Hockey Tournament between the 105th Mahrattas and the 117th proved to be somewhat one sided, the 105th Mahrattas winning by four goals to nil.

THE General Officer Commanding the Abor expedition telegraphs from Yambung on March 7th, that the weather is dull and cloudy.

BOXING.

Final Results in Dorsets' Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 8.

The final night of the Dorsetshire Boxing Tournament was well attended, there being present besides Gen. Barter, Commanding the Brigade, a large number of officers and men of the garrison and a few civilians. The programme consisted of two four round contests, one for welter-weights and other for heavies, as well as the semi-finals and finals of the different divisions in some of which some excellent fights were witnessed.

The open light-weight contest was won by Private Conor of the L. N. Lancashire Regiment with Private Hudson of same corps runner-up, while Private Denham also of Lancashires won the open feather-weights.

Colonel Rosher Commanding the Dorsets, at the conclusion of the programme, after remarking on the improvement shown by men, thanked Lt. Gore Browne who was instrumental in organising the Tournament.

Results:—

Light Weights, Semi-final:—Private Sheen knocked out Private Gattrell. Private Ripley knocked out Private Dudley, after a good fight, in the third round.

Feather Weights, Semi-finals:—Private Clarke vs. Lce. Cpl. Cossins. The latter threw up the sponge in the first round. Private Parkin vs. Private Smith. Parkin made it too hot for Smith and he gave in after the first round.

Welter-Weights, Final:—Very good fight was witnessed in final of the welter weights between Private Gilchrist and Wrenn. Gilchrist shaped well in the opening round, but Wrenn made up the ground in the next and last and won on points.

Open Feather Weights, Semi-final:—Private Morton, Royal Warwicks, vs. Private Denham, L. North Lancs. This was a well contested fight which Denham won in the third round getting in an effective swing on jaw which necessitated Morton being carried away in dazed condition. Private Richmond, L. N. Lancs, beat Private West, L. N. Lancs.

Open Light Weights, Semi-finals:—A fine fight between Sergent Jarvis, R. Warwicks, and Private Hudson, L. N. Lancs, was witnessed. Jarvis opened carefully, but received some punishment. In the last round he scored freely, but Hudson had established too long a lead and won. Pte. Connor knocked out Pte Sheen in the next bout.

In the next item a four round contest (Welter Weights) Pte. Kinniard, L. N. beat Pte. Jollife of Dorsets on points.

Another four rounds contest for heavy weights followed. Pte. Maynard, Dorsets, knocked out Pte. Roberts, Dorsets.

In the Bantam weights final Pte. Scott soon disposed of Pte Andrews knocking him out in a round.

Middle Weight, final:—Pte. Knight vs. Pte. Walton. This was of short duration, but of a lively description. Walton was knocked out in the first round.

Light Weight, final:—This too was finished in the first round Pte. Ripley flooring Pte. Sheen who was counted out.

Feather Weight Final:—Pte. Clarke knocked out Pte. Parkins in the first round.

Open Feather weight, final:—Pte. Denham, L. N. Lancs knocked out Pte. Richmond in the second round.

Open Light Weight, final:—Pte. Hudson, L. N. Lancs vs. Pte. Connor, L. N. Lancs. This was one of the best fights of the night. Connor rushed Hudson to the ropes inflicting some punishment, Hudson tried the same tactics and in the next round made up some points. The third round was fairly level, but Connor who had established a big lead in the first won on points.

Before the prizes were given away, General Barter, Commanding the Brigade, made a brief speech congratulating the winners and thanking the officials for undertaking the duties of refereeing, judging, etc.

The following extra prizes were awarded:—Novice who showed most science—Pte. Clarke, Dorsets. Best loser:—First night Pte. Collins, Dorsets; 2nd night, Pte. Paul, Dorsets and Pte. Langohr, L. N. Lancs, and 3rd night Pte. Gilchrist, Dorsets, Sgt. Jervis, Warwicks, Pte. Andrews, Dorsets.

RACING.

Eleventh Extra Meeting.

The following is the time and order of running at Mahalaxmi to-day:—

	p. m.
A New Comers Maiden Plate (Divided) ...	2 55
A Selling Plate	3 25
The Virar Plate	3 55
The Andheri Plate	4 25
Hunters' Flat Race	4 55
A New Comers Maiden Plate (Divided) ...	5 25
The Sprinters Plate	5 55
The Arab Consolation Plate	6 25

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE:—

	Standard Time. p. m.
Colaba ...	2-15
Church Gate ...	2-20
Arrives at Mahalaxmi ...	2-30

TENNIS.

"Conder" Tournament at Y. M. C. A.

The drawing, in connection with the above, was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Thursday eve, 7th instant. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, presided.

Messrs. Fyzee and Chimmulgund, winners of the "Western India" Tournament, and present holders of the "Conder" Trophy, have again entered. Several good games are expected.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1909 ..... Messrs. Mehta and Bhadkamkar.
1910 ..... Messrs. Bottlewalla and Doctor.
1911 ..... Messrs. Fyzee and Chimmulgund.

RESULT OF DRAWING.

Merchant & Driver ... Bye } March 13
Aliakbar & Wahab ... " }
Dastur & Ghandy ... " } March 14
Gunther & Greene ... " }
Modi & Aible's ... " } March 15
Karvi & Javeri ... " }
Khambatta & Gimi ... } March 11
Sabnis & Desai ... }
Mehta & Modi ... } March 16
Chandavorker & Shivaswarkar ... }
Macdonald & Doctor } March 12
Harwood & Briscoe ... }
Flynn & Strelly ... } March 16
Wagle & Bhadkumkar }
Wadia & Poona ... Bye } March 15
Pearcy & Gunjikar ... " }
Shaw & Nadkarni ... " } March 14
Chawan & Karanje ... " }
Raisins & Mathalone ... " } March 13
Fyzee & Chimmulgund " }

Two games to be played daily and will commence at 5-30 p. m. punctually. Players arriving late will be scratched. Competitors are requested to call at the Y. M. C. A. Courts on Monday evening to satisfy themselves as to dates of playing.

The following games will be played on Monday 11th instant:—

Khambatta and Gimi vs. Sabnis and Desai.
Mehta and Modi vs. Chandavarker and Shivaswarkar.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

The following races will be sailed to-day:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Time Entered by
Turquoise ...	37 7	Messrs I W Stokes and J F Preston.
Melody ...	28 7	Officers R A
Eileen IV ...	Scr	J F Watson Esq & Major Mutter
Mahsluka ...	16 52	Lt. A C Trench R E.
Welta ...	Scr	D. Blythe Esq
Isca ...	37 7	Dr E Faulkner.

Course: Cce Vessel—S Karanja port—Mark Buoy port—Cce Vessels—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cce Vessels—Length 13·74 miles—Time limit 7-30 p.m.

"PIXIE" CLASS RACE—Sails at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Time Entered by.
Trixie ...	Scr	Maj Dobbs & Capt MacIver
Erin ...	Scr	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I
Lylie ...	Scr	Messrs I Fraser and R E Fischer

Course: Cce Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cce Vessel—N Karanja port—Cce Vessel—Length 10·81 miles—Time limit 7-30 p.m.

"Q" CLASS HANDICAP RACE and TOMTIT Class Race.—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on course M. S.	Time Entered by
Ferella ...	12 14	Dr B K Goldsmith
Coralie ...	11 33	Lt-Col N Kirby, R E
Maud ...	8 9	Officers R E
Mavourneen ...	1 22	Newman Taylor Esq
Millie ...	8 50	Messrs. Chapman and Tweddle.
Clutha ...	Scr	Capt J J Welch
Lapwing ...	12 14	C N Moberly Esq
Curlew ...	7 29	Messrs A S Orr and H R Pilcher
Swallow ...	9 31	A S Forbes Esq
Cricket ...	16 18	T S Grosson Esq
Marie Louise ...	16 18	K MacIver Esq
Anna ...	17 40	Officers H M's Mint
Jean ...	9 31	C W Beadel Esq
Jenny Wren ...	3 24	D Blythe Esq

Course: Cce Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cce Vessel—Black and White Buoy N by E of Middle Ground Starboard—S Troopship Buoy Starboard—Cce Vessel. Length 8·15 miles. Time limit 7-30 p.m.

SPECIAL CHALLENGE RACE.—Sails at 2-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Time Entered by.
Paplia ...	Scr	Lt J White, R N
Cutter ...	Scr	Capt Llewellwin.

Course: Cce Vessel—S Karanja port—N Karanja port—Cce Vessel. Length 8·45 miles. Time limit 7-30 p.m.

METRE CLASS CHALLENGE CUP RACE.—Sails at 3 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Allowances on Course. M. S.	Time Entered by.
Maya ...	Scr	V T Janson, Esq
Corrie ...	Scr	J B K Macbeth Esq

Course: Cce Vessel—S Karanja Starboard—Sunk Rock Starboard—N Karanja port—Cce Vessel—S Karanja Starboard—Cce Vessel. Length 16·52 miles. Time limit 7-30 p.m.

They have a funny racing reporter in Rangoon and also some exciting racing. He writes as follows:—There were several unfortunate mishaps during the racing. Lady Minto, Mr. E. G. Foy's English mare burst a blood vessel. This accident was due to running such long races as nine furlongs in the hot sun. In the third race two accidents occurred. A Burman jockey was seriously injured by his pony stumbling. He broke his leg and had his left eye kicked. One of the horses in the race Aung Si, fell and broke its leg and had to be shot. The next mishap took place in the Derby when a Burman jockey whilst riding a fine race on Dynamo was thrown heavily and had his left arm broken.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY WHEAT.

"The second memorandum on the wheat crop in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season of 1911-12":—

"Note."—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under Wheat in the territories included in this forecast has represented some 8·1 per cent. of total area under the crop in whole India.

During the same period the irrigated wheat area in British territory has averaged 13·2 per cent. in the Presidency and 79·9 per cent. in Sind. The ratios this year are 19·9 and 75·7 per cent. respectively.

(Estimates up to 20th February.)

"Area."—Latest reports show total area under wheat in—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	615,400	331,400
Sind ...	331,700	16,200
	947,100	347,600

Total 1,294,700 acres;
46·3 per cent. below last year's area;
42·8 per cent. below average of past 10 years;
53·7 per cent. below average of 10 years excluding famine years.

Absence of late rains in Gujarat and their deficiency elsewhere, and devotion of larger area to fodder crops, considerably restricted wheat area everywhere in the Presidency. Rain in November induced further cultivation. In North and East Deccan but area not large. In Sind deficiency of water-supply and scarcity of rain have curtailed area everywhere.

Season.—The crop suffered from deficiency of moisture everywhere from the commencement and had to be helped by irrigation wherever possible. Water-supply however has been deficient in many places and condition of crop is only fair. Rain at end of November somewhat benefited the earlier crop particularly in North and East Deccan but that sown after this rain entirely failed for want of sufficient moisture except in favoured situations. Crop in North Gujarat irrigated and expected to yield from 50 to 80 per cent. of normal. In South Gujarat dry crop estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent. In Deccan and Karnatak wet crop is expected to yield between 50 to 100 per cent. of normal. Dry crop in North and West Deccan is estimated at about 40 to 90 per cent. but that in East Deccan at about 15 to 30 per cent. only of the normal. The Karnatak crop is estimated at about 10 to 25 per cent. In east and 25 to 50 per cent. in west. The Sind crop is doing fairly well and is estimated at about 60 to 80 per cent. of the normal. Owing to want of moisture the dry crop matured earlier and its harvesting commenced in second fortnight of January in Deccan and first fortnight of February in Karnatak a fortnight to month earlier than usual. Wet crop is not yet ready. The Sind crop is still young.

BOMBAY OILSEEDS.

The second memorandum on linseed and rapeseed crops in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the Season of 1911-12:—

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the areas under linseed and rapeseed crops in the British territories included in this forecast represent some 5·6 and 1·4 per cent. respectively of the total areas under these crops in British India.

(Estimates up to 20th February.)

Area.—Latest reports show total area under these oil-seeds at:—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts ...	109,200	60,200
Native States ...	12,500	10,100
Total ...	121,700	70,300
37 per cent. below last year's area;		56 per cent. below last year's area;
46 per cent. below decennial average.		45 per cent. below decennial average.

Linseed.—High prices obtained for the crop stimulated cultivation in places but area greatly restricted owing to deficiency of rains. Rain at end of November particularly in North and East Deccan induced some further sowings but the increase was small. The crop suffered from deficiency of moisture everywhere and has entirely failed in places in East Deccan and Karnatak. The surviving crop in North and West Deccan is estimated to yield from 50 to 80 per cent of the normal and 10 to 25 per cent of it elsewhere.

Rapeseed.—Area restricted in Gujarat owing to failure of late rains. In Sind deficiency of water-supply and scanty rains brought about same result. Crop helped by irrigation in Gujarat and is reported to be doing fair there as well as in Sind.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Arabia," March 9.

The P. and O's Mail steamer "Arabia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers;—

Adair, Capt W F
Alderson, Capt B J
Alpaiwalla, Mr S M
Ash, Mr S H (Snr)
Auchinleck, Capt C E I
Abdul, Mr.
Aga Khan, G. C. S. I., H. H. The
Ahmad, Mr. S. M.
Aitken, Mr. F.W.
Alexander, Mr. J.
Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. S. G. D.
Avens, Mr.
Bagshawe, Mrs F W
Bailey, Mr and Mrs A S
Barclay, Miss M F
Berliner, Mr S
Besset, Sir Wm
Blair, Capt Mrs D I N, nurse, child and Mrs
Blewett, Capt B A R
Block, Mr A
Boteler, Mr R
Bowen, Maj and Mrs H
Brayne, Mrs A L F
Bristol, Mr and Mrs T
Broccha, Sir Shapurji
Brocklehurst, Lady & maid
Brooke, Miss O
Brown, Mr D W
Bushby, Mr and Mrs W A
Bisset, Sir Wm.
Bomanji, Mr. Dhunjibboy.
Bazzanger, Mr. Lucien.
Butler, Mr A E
Carbery, Mr C W W
Carr Ellison, Lt Col Mrs and maid
Carrigan, Mrs P
Cassels, Maj K S
Chabal, Mons and Madame
Chamier, Mr R O
Christopher, Mr C de L
Christopher, Mrs
Chronapulo, Mr K C
Clarke, Mrs M
Clemence, Mr and Mrs
Coningham, Capt M E
Courtenay, Maj M H
Courtenay, Mrs
Cameron, Lady
Cameron, Mr. H.H.V.
Carr, Mr. J.
Cartwright, Miss
Combridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. J.
Constable, Lt E A, R N
Croft, Sir Fredrick, Bart
Daores, Mr and Mrs Seymour
Daltry, Mr E
Danger, Mr F C
Dart, Mr and Mrs J A
Davies, Miss
Davies, Mr H W
Dawson, Mrs, infant & child
Desai, Mr M D
Drake, Miss M
Drake, Mr E B
Denny, Mr J A
Dervichyan, Mr Y A
Dix, Mr A N
Ear, Miss A L
Egerton, Mr W
Elphinston, Mr W G
England, Mr R D
Ewbank, Col and Mrs W, nurse, 2 children, and 2 infts
Ewan, Mr J B
Ezechief, Mrs and maid
Ezra, Mr
Fenwick, Miss
Fenwick, Mr Frank
Fielden, Miss
Finlay, Mr
Firebrace, Col & Mrs & maid (Miss Brown)
Foot Mitchell, Mrs Miss and maid
Framjee, Miss
Framjee, Mrs B S & child
Fraser, Mr S G G
Friswell, Lady
Friswell, Sir Charles
Faldgi, Mr K
Finlays, Mrs, nurse and infts
Gerard, Lord & Lady
Gibbons, Miss M A
Gifford, Lady Sophie
Gilkes, Mr Gilbert
Gillete, Mr and Mrs B G
Gilmore, Mrs infts 2 children and nurse
Glasfurd, Mrs
Gosselin, Miss and maid
Gowae, Mr C W
Goolamhomed, Mr
Gray, Mr A
Halliday, Mrs M A
Hamans, Mrs E W, nurse and infant
Harris, Mrs Butler
Haughton, Miss
Helme, Capt E
Hepper, Capt and Mrs
Hewlett, Mrs P R
Hill, Miss Phyllis
Hodgkin, Dr and Mrs
Hodgkinson, Mrs B and 2 children
Hodson, Mr H M
Horesby, Mr R W
Howard, Lady Katherin
Hall, Mr Ernest
Hall, Mrs
Hanby, Mrs
Hannah, Mrs J and child
Hodgkinson, Maj C
Hogg, Miss L
Hogg, Capt C M T
Holmes, Capt R E
Hunting, Mr G L
Hutchins, Mrs, child and infant
Hynd, Mrs
Jannisik, Mr H
Jelf, Maj R G
Jenkins, Miss M
Johnston, Mr J C R
Johnston, Mrs H S
Jones, Mr B H
Jeffrey, Mr J A
Joel, Mr Sol
Joshi, Mr A G and Mrs
Kennard, Capt W A
Kindersley, Mrs D Y
Kinnison, Mr
Kumar, Shri Jasija
Lane, Mrs D T & 2 children
Livesay, Mr H
Lynch, Capt P B
Legge, Mr J D
Mansel, Capt J L
Marshall, Mr and Mrs
Maule, Maj and Mrs H S
McMullen, Maj F C K
Melvill, Col H B
Mercer, Mr S J
Mitchell, Mr J C
Money, Capt N C K
Moseley, Mr C H
Murray, Mrs D S
Murrell, Mr H R
Macnaughtir, Dr
Marr, Mr A B
Marrow, Mrs H L
Napier, C M G, Col, The Hon H D
Nicolas, Capt C P
Orr, Mrs P J & 2 children
Pagee, Miss and maid
Paget, Mr H E G
Palmer, Mr A C
Palmer, Mr and Mrs
Patterson, Mr G F
Perfect, Mr G
Pike, Capt G D
Pin, Lt-G A
Patell, Mr P N
Porter, Miss D
Pradhan, Mr C, Mrs, child and infts
Preco-, Mr
Price, Mr C H U
Priestley, Mr W
Reid, Mr and Mrs R, infts and nurse
Rice, Mr
Rieter, Mrs
Reinhorn, Mr Leon
Roberts, Mr
Robertson, Mrs E D
Rose, Maj J L
Roy, Mr M
Rubenson, Mr & Mrs C H
Rawlins, Miss
Rodney, Capt L G B
Sandiford, Capt V V
Sanderson, Mr A J
Sanderson, Mr P N
Schuler, Mr and Mrs H R and maid
Schroff, Mr H B
Semple, Mr David
Seymour, Mr E V F
Sharpe, Mrs W E
Sheppard, Mrs W D, infts and nurse
Sinclair, Mr M E
Skinner, Mr and Mrs
Spratt, Mr W H
Stahlschmidt, Rev L and Mrs
Stevenson-Moore, Mrs C J
Stewart, Miss Maxwell
Stock, Mrs C G
Stokes, Mrs T E
Street, Mr J E
Street, Mrs E
String fellow's, nurse Mrs. (Mrs Howie)
Stringfellow, Mrs and 2 children and nurse
Swan, Mr Peter
Sammies, Mr.
Schroff, Mr. S. B.
Scott, Capt. H.S.G.
Sloane, Mrs. A.W.
Solomon, Mr.
Soloman, Mrs. and maid.
Stephens, Mr. Harold.
Stephens, Miss
Steel, Mrs. strong.
Thorpe, Miss.
Tarrant, Mr and Mrs
Thompson, Col & Mrs W A
Thompson, Mr E Yaldon
Todd, Miss K.M.
Vincent, Mr
Walker, Lady
Walker, Sir James
Walker, Maj W R
Wall, Mrs A C and 2 children
Warren, Mrs J A F & child
Ward, Mr R G M
West, Miss
Wilson, Mr W K P
Wright, Mr H M
Wale, Asstt Surgeon
Wormald, Mr J
Young, I M S Maj W E
Young, Mr W B
Young, Mrs

Per s. s. "China," March 9.

List of passengers proceeding to China and Japan via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "China" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7 on the same day. Deck passengers and native servants must be present at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, on the same day at 11 a. m.

Black, Mr J
Byrt, Mr A H
Fennessy, Miss
Green, Miss
Harotner, Mr C J
Hajos, Capt T
Jago, Mr E
Lawton, Mr and Mrs T S
Lawton, Mrs T L
Noorbhai, Mr T A J
Pritchard, Mr L C
Wilson, Mr and Mrs J W

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MARCH 8.

Light precipitation has again occurred along the Western Himalayas, but the disturbed conditions have now practically disappeared from north-west India. In Lower Bengal the weather continues lightly unsettled and a few light falls of rain are reported. Conditions also are somewhat disturbed over the Andaman Sea. The forecast shows that a light local rainfall is probable in Lower Bengal and possible in the south of Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8th OF MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 8th March, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect at Sirsa; night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad, Bikaner and Ajmer; night temperature is below normal in Sind and north Rajputana.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is generally below the average. Night temperature is in defect at most stations; day temperature is also below normal at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

Isolated thunderstorms are possible in Malabar and the Madras Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT To H.M. THE KING.

In praise of LEMCO

Home-made beef tea is neither so strong, so free from fat nor so digestible as Lemco; that is why Medical men prescribe Lemco for their patients.

Home-made beef tea often disagrees; Lemco can be assimilated with ease and benefit; home-made beef tea takes hours to prepare, Lemco is ready in a minute; home-made beef tea varies in quality, Lemco is constant.

Lemco

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

"HARD TIMES."

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Rob

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer China 2868 tons, Captain P. Pavisich, will sail to-day for Hong-Kong etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Haxby 2252 tons, Captain E. Eriksen will sail to-day for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Bathwell, sailed on Friday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Persia 4155 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour on Friday from London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Zimora, 2042 tons, Captain J. Leslie, arrived in harbour on Friday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

During the next three weeks, blasting operations will be carried on, on the wreck of the steamer Godavari in the Panvel River. A red flag will be shown on the wreck by day and two red lights vertical, 6 feet a part, by night. This following necessary warning is given to Shipping circles.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 8.

Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London P & O Co
Belle of France	2469	Cargill	A Yule & Co
Castlemoor	3404	Angus	K N & Co
Dumra	762	Morrison	M M & Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing J Mackintosh & Co
Hoscinee	993	D'Lorea	Bo & P S N Co
Harpenden	2302	Carmak	T M & Co
H M S Highflyer		Dick	R N Flagship
Hatamet	3584	Petris	T M & Co
Itaura	5157	Bishop	M M & Co
Kuala	360	McLaren	K N & Co
Koweit	2336	Coates	H S N Co
Kanzler	1665	Coltman	Durban A Strandes & Co
Kioreas	2552	Dracup	
Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Bo & P S N Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda	
Newenfels	3542	Heckel	W & A G & Co
Norkoowa	1074	Jones	M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Townsend	Telegrap Str
Plassy	4615	Andrews	8p'ton 13-3 Transport
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden 16-3 P & O Co
Saifi	565	Morin	
Upada	3382	Hodgson	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Abana	3709	Wilson	Antwerp		Graham & Co
F Haxby	2252	Eriksen	Genoa	9-3	W & A G & Co
N King Edgar	2433	Brooks	Middlesborough		W & A G & Co
T Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	Tuticorin		J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Carbridge	3332	Richardson	Antwerp 16-3	W & A Graham & Co
4	Glenlyon	3654	Sloane	Kobe 14-3	T M & Co
5	R Rubattino	2882	Majie	Genoa 15-3	R Line
6	Bregens	2886	Petris	16-3	A L S N Co
7	China	3859	Pavisich	Kobe 8-3	A L S N Co
8	Redbridge	2443	Vasen	Dunkirk 9-3	J M & Co
9	Tannenfels	3411	Gordes	K'chi 9-3	W & A Graham & Co
10&11	Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai 13-3	P & O Co
12&13	Arabia	4098	Palmer	London 9-3	P & O Co
15	Glenaffric	2657	Lane		T M & Co

M W D D

Virawa 3380 Gipper Moulmein 5-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Persia	Haughton	London, Feb 16
	Zimora	Leslie	Durban, Feb 15

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Massilia	Thomson	Liverpool

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer China, Pavisich for Hongkong.
" Haxby, Eriksen for Marseilles.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Madura for Persian Gulf.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" Ischia for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.—Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Kobe on the 7th instant.

The Bombay Mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chupra" arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 6th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Chyebasa" left Port Said on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan Maclachlano left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of 17th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 9th March.

193. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.

To-day Saturday the 9th inst.—Matches 8 and 9 (Cadets) and the Blaney Challenge Cup (Cadets).

Sunday the 10th inst.—Match 7 (Honorary members)

Sunday the 10th inst—Match 12, Tennant Memorial Marksman Challenge Cup.

Sunday the 10th inst—Match 15, Bayley Coy. Challenge Shield.

The following matches are postponed to a future date :—

Match 14, Leslie Challenge Cup competition.

Match 17, Highland Challenge Cup competition.

194. Cadets Competition—It is notified for information that the Drill competition (Cadets) will take place on the parade ground of "M" Coy Indo-British Institution on Monday the 11th instant at 5 p.m.

195. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

196. Viceroy's Competition.—The Final Stage Viceroy's Competition will be fired off on Corps Range at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 17th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. G.I.P. Ry. Vols. Rifle Meeting—Match I, open to All Comers, will be fired on the G. I. P. Range at Ghat Kopar on Monday, the 11th inst. at 7 a.m.

Distance—200 yards. Rounds—8, last 7 to count, Target—I. V. R. A.

Entrance fee Ans. 8 which should be paid in the Adjutant's Office before the day of match.

II. Match 9. Bombay Vol. Artillery Rifle Association Annual Meeting open to All Comers will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant.

III. Rifle Club matches 35 and 36 will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 17th instant. The Lund and Blockley Challenge Cup competition will take place same day. Conditions as for Match 26. In reference to rule 30, prize winners for year 1911-12 will please inform the Hon. Secretary before 20th instant whether they require spoons or prizes in kind. In the absence of intimation by the date named spoons will be awarded.

IV. Miniature Matches 34 to 36 will be fired on the Miniature Range at Carnac Road on Saturday 16th instant from 3 to 5 p.m.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Anbry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY:

BRAND	Price. Re. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
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The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 9th March, 1912.

THE CHURCH AND ITS CHAPLAINS.

A few days since we noticed the admirable proposals of the Bishop of Bombay for the better governance of religious affairs within his diocese, and last week Reuter informed us that the Metropolitan of India has been in consultation with the Home authorities with a view to obtaining more qualified recruits for the work of the Church in the East. Dr. Coplestone's action is probably not intended as a reflection upon the intellectuality and personal work of those already in the service, though according to the cable gram he wants men of a higher type, a fact which seems to indicate dissatisfaction with the present standards, which are certainly much better than they were in the Company's days. We have, for instance, had no recent examples like those transfixed in Dalhousie's private correspondence which led him to say harsh things of some of the Calcutta padres and to remove several from their appointments, for the reasons disclosed in his letters. Coupled with the Bishop's aspiration is a desire for the spread of knowledge concerning the actualities of Church duty in India which has caused the issuing of a circular by the Archbishop of Canterbury to certain British Societies which are in a position to influence the choice of the Home Clergy and persuade them that the East offers them many opportunities for devotion to the religious interests of the Christian community and such other matters as come within the sphere of ecclesiastical operations. As the message phrases it the head of the British Church "particularly desires to remove the impression that the work is a soft billet, an idea which has prevented admirably qualified men from offering their services." The rejoinder to this suggestion is that an Indian Chaplain's work may be as hard and comprehensive as he chooses to make it, and though there are doubtless examples of a disinclination to do no more than is required by the obligations of the office, the majority of the padres are a good deal more than mere pulpit orators or censors of morals, as they take an active and conspicuous share in the concerns of their parishes, some of which are spread over considerable areas. Under ordinary conditions the chaplain is an ardent educationist, a discreet almsgiver, an adviser whose counsels are invariably sought in matters of difficulty, a friend who may be always approached with the assurance that his sympathy and help will not be wanting. He is not "passing rich on forty pounds a year," like Goldsmith's prototype, because he has a good salary in rupees, and he cannot save money, for his charities are large even when subsidised by his richer parishioners, and he has often a wife and family for whom provision has to be made. The idea, therefore, that he has a "soft billet" is quite at variance with the facts, and it may be hoped that the Archbishop's circular will dissipate this misconception.

As Sir George Clarke pointed out the other day in one of those striking orations with which he periodically illumines public affairs, the empire builders of the East brought the Bible and its precepts with them, with results that have largely influenced their success, though a perusal of the older chronicles of the Company reveals that some of them were addicted "to drinking and dicing and lewd behaviour." But the pioneer ships of the Company carried chaplains and as factories sprang into existence at various points on the littoral the Directors took care to provide them with persons who were strong types of the national faith and whose confidential reports on the morals of the settlements, together with the quaint decalogues issued at their instance may be read with interest by their modern successors, whose responsibilities are of a different texture to those undertaken by the old Puritan gospellers. Their selection, too, depended upon an ability to satisfy critical Directors by oral proof of their fitness for an Eastern career, as the trial sermons, which are still a feature of some British denominations, were tests applied in London before they were finally accepted. In connection with the Metropolitan's aspiration to secure a higher standard among Indian Chaplains this ordeal of former days might be usefully revived as we take it that eloquence is one of the conditions aimed at and that when it is discovered in alliance with great personal activity we shall have an ideal race of padres for Eastern work, without any obsession regarding the "soft billets" of the tropics which are ecclesiastical chimeras so far as the majority of these appointments are concerned.

As the Empire expanded, the religious wants of its constructors grew with it and padres came eastwards in increasing numbers, while some of them made fortunes in the private trading permitted to the Company's servants until Clive extinguished this method of adding to their slender emoluments by introducing higher schedules of remuneration. And finally, a century ago, the ecclesiastical realm as we have it at present, with subsequent extensions, came into existence by the creation of the first Indian See at Calcutta. The forces of the Protestant Church in the East, are now typified by ten Bishops and some eight hundred clergy of various denominations, of whom about one hundred and fifty appear in the Chaplains' list. And the expenditure upon ecclesiastical matters has grown from the few hundreds per annum of the early days of the Company, to the respectable total of twenty-five lakhs a year, while according to the figures of the last census there are three millions of Christians in India. These are interesting proofs of religious progress, but the point with which we are concerned for the moment touches the present methods of selection and appointment by the parishes under the ten episcopates. After his ordination and an apprenticeship to church work at Home, a clergyman wishing to join any of the Indian dioceses obtains a certificate from three ministerial sponsors which should be countersigned by his Bishop—who testify to his soundness on points of doctrine, as well as to his piety, sobriety and honesty. Supplementing this document with his own letters of ordination he may then make a formal application to the Secretary of State for an Indian appointment. These papers are provided by the Indian Office to the Bishop of London, and if the candidate satisfies that high ecclesiastical authority of his intellectual and doctrinal aptitudes and also passes a medical examination of physical fitness he comes out to the East as a three years' probationer on a salary of Rs. 480 per mensem which is doubled before his final retirement after twenty years of actual service in the country. He then receives a pension of a pound a day and is usually quite young enough to seek preferment, and occasionally obtain it, in some pleasant country parish in England. These are the 'soft billets' alluded to in the Archbishop's circular, and they surely ought to be a sufficient enticement for the most intellectual and energetic parsons when it is explained to them by this pastoral that there is a superabundance of employment awaiting them in the East. As already stated, we believe the average Indian Chaplain to be a fine type of religious and industrial enthusiasm whose heart is fully in his work, but if higher ideals are wanted they might be obtained by vesting the selection in an advisory board composed of leading ecclesiastics and laymen instead of the present arrangement which practically leaves the choice with one individual, for there is wisdom in a multitude of Counsellors and the Secretary of State acknowledges the truth of the aphorism by relying upon assistance of this kind when making nominations to appointments not governed by competitive examinations.

COTTON AND BRAINS.

There must be something curiously stimulating to the brain in association with cotton. At least a remarkable paper, which was read before the Royal Statistical Society recently, leads one to think so. The paper, it is true, did not refer to conditions in this country, where perhaps an enervating climate may counteract any effect which the invigorating cotton may produce, but in Lancashire at any rate the cotton men seem to be a very pushful knowing lot indeed. The paper was the result of inquiries as to the number of men, who are holding good positions in the cotton trade, who gained these by their own energies and the use of their own abilities. The answer shows that a surprisingly large percentage of the employers in this business have risen from humble beginnings, and we do not imagine any other industry in the country could produce such a proud list of "self-made men." Returns received from a number of manufacturers showed that some 80 per cent. of those, willing to give information, had begun life as operatives or clerks. A direct investigation was then made in a well-known manufacturing town, and it transpired that some 60 per cent. of the heads of private manufacturing businesses owed their position to their own efforts, and that they had begun life in the lower economic ranks. The investigation was then extended to spinning; of sixty-five directors of cotton mills, approached by letter, returns were received from forty-five, of whom thirty-three were self-made men. Moreover, a spinning district was visited and a direct investigation was made, which showed that 13 per cent. of the managing directors, 42 per cent. of the mills managers, and 67 per cent. of the assistant managers, came from working-class families or families with incomes about the same as those earned by the operative classes. In considering these remarkable results, the authors of the paper were led to inquire whether any special conditions existed which tended to facilitate the rise of a working man in Lancashire, and it seems that to some extent they do. In manufacturing, the small firm still exists and providing a simple intermediary stage between superior labour and the position of an employer, it has no doubt assisted in the transition of smart workmen into large manufacturers, to an extent which would not be possible in districts where the small manufacturer has been crushed out altogether. In spinning the majority of the firms are joint stock companies, which again give a man an opportunity of acquiring gradually a substantial proprietorial interest. Further a great deal is attributed directly to the improvement, which has been effected in modern education, and the authors do not, we are sure, ignore the usefulness of the brand of sound steady common-sense, which can be found in Lancashire.

HOME RULE POSTPONED.

It is easy to understand the anger and disappointment of the Irish Nationalists at the postponement of their hopes in the shelving of the Home Rule Bill until after Easter. And without impugning the honesty of Mr. Asquith's motives, it is possible to sympathise with them, for it is impossible to ignore the fact that their ambitions are in danger of non-fulfilment. We should be surprised to hear that the postponement is not directly due to the South Manchester election, for even Ministers admit that it was a heavy blow at the Government. The result means that in two years 1,500 voters in a constituency which has been regarded as a Liberal stronghold, or one-eighth of the number who voted at the last contested election, have changed sides. Should the Government suffer any further shocks of the same kind it might very well induce Mr. Asquith to go to the country, and the Premier is anxious to redeem as many of his promises as possible before he relinquishes power. Therefore he postpones Home Rule, the most difficult piece of legislation which he has undertaken to pilot, and first of all proposes to deal with the country's financial needs and another thorny—though less thorny—question, Welsh Disestablishment. Thus should he be forced to resign over the Home Rule Bill, he will at least have had the satisfaction of keeping friends with the Welshmen. Regarding Home Rule an interesting question is being raised just now as to the manner in which the suffrage question is affected thereby. One would have imagined that if Ireland were to have the privilege of ruling itself, it might also have the greater privilege of settling its own suffragette question. But apparently the suffragettes have no love for Irishmen—or rather are under the impression that Irishmen have no love for them. That theory, of course, is quite plausible. They are attempting therefore to pledge the Government to insert a clause in the Home Rule Bill granting the suffrage to women in Ireland. With this object a deputation has waited on Mr. Birrell, as Irish Secretary, but he put them off with smiles and hypotheses. If women won the vote in England this session, he said, it would be impossible to withhold it from Irishwomen. His advice, therefore, was "Concentrate upon the English movement to get women the vote this session." which strikes one as distinctly unkind to Mr. Asquith and many others,

AN EXAMPLE FOR BOMBAY.

We should hardly like to say how many times the Bombay Corporation has been urged to deal with the nuisance of the unsightly hoardings on Queen's Road—it has been so often that, we scarcely care to refer again to so well-worn a subject. However, we dare say the city fathers will now find fresh excuse for inaction in the fact—disclosed in this week's mail—that the subject is one which is far from being settled to public satisfaction even in England. Still, we venture to hope that another effect may be produced and so we point out that corporations at Home are not discouraged, but only now are embarking on a wider campaign than ever with renewed vigour. The originator of this campaign is the borough of Malden, a small town in the neighbourhood of London, where whole stretches of rural landscape in its immediate surroundings had been removed by the activity of the bill-poster. The present state of the law gives the bill-poster a free hand. He has simply to obtain the permission of the landlord, who pending the ripening of his land for building development is usually only too willing to make a little extra money in the shape of hoarding rents. Power is therefore sought to regulate all advertisement on hoardings. As authorities all over the country have signified their support of the scheme, it is hoped that the time will soon come when the bill-poster will have to go to the Town Clerk to ask whether he may put a particular poster upon a particular wall. The message, from which we have quoted, does not state whether the Malden people are seeking powers to forbid particular posters on account of unsightliness, but if they are not we are sure nine-tenths of the educated population of Bombay will recommend them to do so. With that possible exception, the respective complaints of Malden and Bombay seem to be exactly analogous. They have lost the beauty of some of their most charming country lanes. We in Bombay have had a beautiful drive amid rural and marine surroundings, rendered hideous in parts. Let the Corporation take its courage in its hands and tackle the matter on the lines of those councils, who have taken it up at Home.

MR. MORGAN WEBB, I.C.S., Superintendent, of Census Operations, Burma, goes on leave shortly on the completion of his duties in connection with the tabulation of figures of the 1911 census.

AT a meeting in Madras, on Thursday, of the Moslem Literary Association, the following resolution was passed :—That, regretful record be made of the irreparable loss the Moslem Community has sustained by the sudden death of the late Moulvi Oosamed Azeez Mirza Sahib, Secretary of the All-India Moslem League.

LADY CARMICHAEL distributed prizes to the children of the C. M. S. Toda school at Susigimdi, a place ten miles from Ootacamund, His Excellency the Governor of Madras was also present An interesting programme was gone through, including modern drill and the peculiar dance of the Todas. The prizes which included a badga cloth to each of the children.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE DELHI DEBATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 23.

Possibly it may be partly owing to the fact that the nation is pre-occupied by the thought of the unprecedented trouble that will shortly befall us if the efforts now being made by his Majesty's Government to avert the threatened Coal Strike should unhappily fail, but whatever the cause it cannot be denied that the full dress debate initiated in the House of Lords by Earl Curzon has fallen rather flat. With one exception there is no peer who can equal Earl Curzon as an orator, but a little oratory goes a long way in an Assembly which prides itself on its brevity and when the eloquent ex-Viceroy sat down after speaking for upwards of an hour and a half there were very many gaps on the red benches—gaps which were not refilled while the Marquis of Crewe replied to his distinguished critic at the same prodigious length and with the rather painful deliberation characteristic of him. The general opinion is that the Government have come extremely well out of the ordeal; and I do not see why they should share—if they do—Lord Ampthill's regret that the question was ever raised. They should feel grateful to Lord Curzon for having undesignedly done them a service, I allude to the fact that many who before this debate were disposed to share Lord Curzon's disapproval of the manner in which the Hardinge-Crewe scheme was carried out are now saying that in all the circumstances it was best course to adopt. An argument used by Lord MacDonnell had a great effect, as any one present could see or the peers who heard him, and has apparently had a similar effect on the public at large. A pronouncement of a far-reaching and unique character was expected from his Majesty's presence in India. The great Durbar in Delhi would have missed its object if some pronouncement far beyond the common, coming home to the feelings of every person in India, had not been made. And necessarily secrecy had to be observed until the King-Emperor could make the momentous announcement. Everyone to-day is talking about Lord Curzon's curious *betise* and wondering how so clever a man could have made it. Here are the words alluded to as they appear in the seemingly *verbatim* report of the *Times* :—The position of Mahomedans in Eastern Bengal is one of the saddest features of the present situation. For six years or more they have held aloof from agitation and have occupied themselves with building up their Province. No wonder they feel bitter! I speak from a knowledge of resolutions which have been passed in all their cities. It is a matter of common knowledge that their leading nobleman, when he was decorated the other day at Delhi, said, "The ribbon which you hang round my neck is a halter with which I am to hang myself."

The Marquess of Crewe.—May I ask the authority for that statement?

Earl Curzon.—I can give the noble marquess the authority.

This is how Lord Morley referred to the matter in his speech yesterday :—I am bound to say I think that some parts of the noble earl's speech last night were not all that could have been desired from a man of his authority and antecedents in Indian policy and history. For example, I think we were all rather surprised, and some of us shocked, that he should have thought it worth while to bring up that story about the Indian who had been invested with a ribbon, and made an offensive remark. It is satisfactory to us to be able to say that that story was completely unfounded. The noble earl has been misinformed. It is untrue, and, even if true, I cannot but think that it is the kind of thing that on reflection, the noble earl had better have omitted. When Lord Morley sat down Earl Curzon rose. "May I," he asked, "say one word in reply to the noble viscount, who rebuked me for having told a story yesterday? Perhaps it was rather a trivial one and perhaps unworthy of being mentioned here. But with regard to my authority for it, since the noble viscount asked for it explicitly, I may say that I told the story on high authority, and not upon gossip, but with permission to use it in this House and the assurance that it was absolutely true." This brought up Lord Crewe who said (I am quoting from the *Times* report)—Still, on the point of this rather unfortunate story, may I say that I am informed that the story as told by the noble earl has been telegraphed to India in this form, that the personage whom he reported as having received a high decoration said that it must be regarded as a rope on which to hang himself. The story has gone out in this form, as if the personage in question was actually invested with the decoration and made the observation at the time. As told by the noble lord, the story, I suppose, is susceptible of that interpretation, although I am quite certain it was not the story the noble earl intended to tell. I am very sorry that he thought his story worth telling at all, but as told in that form it would mean that an insult of a most offensive kind was inflicted by this Indian gentleman with respect to an Order conferred by his Majesty, and naturally that such a story should be believed in India would be most unfortunate from every point of view, and would be a grievous injury to the very loyal gentleman who is most obviously pointed out in the anecdote by the noble earl. My noble friend, therefore, drew attention to the fact in order to state that the story in the form in which it has been repeated is not a true one. It can very easily be shown that it is impossible that the story could be true, because the particular gentleman in question, although at Delhi, was ill, and was never invested with a decoration. (Laughter.) Therefore the story must obviously be untrue. As I said yesterday, I do not know on what authority a casual remark supposed to have been made by this gentleman became the basis for this story, but it is of the first importance to contradict absolutely the form in which it has been conveyed to India through the public Press: and I have no doubt that the noble earl will be grateful to me for doing so. Earl Curzon rejoined :—I am not responsible for the form in which it was sent to India. That is really most unfair. The story as sent out to India is mutilated, erroneous, and offensive, but I have really no responsibility for that. I regret, of course, that I ever told it, but for the consequences I am not responsible. Ministers did not conceal the pleasure with which they listened to the speeches of those staunch Unionists, Lord Harris and Ampthill. The ex-Governor of Bombay was in very good form and the way both he and Lord Ampthill stood up to the great pro-Consul created a good deal of quiet amusement.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Some of the gilded youngmen who have attached themselves or been attached by their mothers to the Liberal Party with so much personal advantage take themselves rather seriously. Mr. Dudley Ward might have been a Secretary of State instead of Treasurer of the Royal Household, whatever that may be, to judge from the important air with which he informs the world that his retirement has nothing to do with politics and that he is as much as ever a supporter of Mr. Asquith. As you have heard by telegram Mr. Ward's successor is a son of Mr. Winston Churchill's aunt. Lady Wimborne, another son being Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, created a peer about two years ago. The guests seem to be as prosperous in politics as they have been in business. There is a tide in the affairs of "leading families" as well as in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune, the so-called ascendancy of the Democracy notwithstanding. As was generally expected, the vacancy at the Home Office caused by the promotion of Mr. Masterman, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Ellis Griffith, who is what is called a brainy man and who will be an acquisition to the debating strength of the Treasury Bench. With to the rumours that Mr. Asquith is meditating retirement from the Premiership owing to disagreements in the Ministry the Post Master General (Mr. Herbert Samuel) stated at Swindon last night that these reports have been spread "on absolutely no grounds whatever." The Prime Minister's colleagues in the Ministry, Mr. Samuel added, knew that so long as there was work to be done and so long as he was able to do it there was no question of Mr. Asquith abandoning his post and every one of his colleagues rejoiced. Will this put an end to the rumours? I doubt it. As the late Lord Kimberley shrewdly remarked in a letter which I had the honour to receive from him when he was in office if the public want to believe a thing they will believe it all the more if it is authoritatively contradicted!

OUR PAID LEGISLATORS.

The action of the members of the House of Commons in voting themselves a salary of £400 a year has subjected them to a good deal of sarcasm, and now that charmingly naive publication the *Tailor and Cutter* reminds them that their stipend should "help the tailors who cateor for what has sometimes been called the worst-dressed body of men in the country. "During our recent visit to the lobby," says the sartorial scribe, "we could already discern the beneficial effect of the annual or rather quarterly dole." And others besides the editor of the *Tailor and Cutter* have noticed the samething But there is never a rose without a thorn. His Majesty's faithful Commons may be able to dress better in the new conditions, but their food will cost them more. The "Kitchen Committee" of the House of Commons report that notwithstanding the subsidy they receive from Parliament—£2,000—there was a loss last year of nearly £1,500. The famous "Shilling Dinner" appears to be doomed and there is a consensus of opinion at all events among those who are not M.P.'s that the price ought to be raised to such a sum as will cover the cost. If ever there was any justification for "feeding the brutes" at the expense of the tax payers which I cannot admit there is certainly none now that our legislators are paid. I cannot see any difference in principle in a matter of this sort between Poplar and Westminster. In their report the Kitchen Committee mention that the total number of meals served in the House of Commons from January 31 to December 16, 1911, was 189,691 :—Luncheons, 38,818; dinners, 53,701; teas, 90,552; suppers, 1,660; meals at bars, 4.368. The receipts from sales were as follows :—Provisions, £15,205-15-11; wine, etc., £8,342-16-4; cigars, £1,302-2-8. The expenditure included £6,511-18-5 for wages and salaries.

AUDITORS OF PRESIDENCY BANKS.

Mr. George Alexander Touche, Conservative member for North Islington and chartered accountant, is still concerned about the qualifications of the auditors of the Bank of Bombay. Two days ago the honourable gentleman asked the Under Secretary of State for India another question on the subject. When the question first made its appearance on the notice paper it was "starred" but subsequently it was included in the list of unstarred questions, that is questions not answered orally. Its terms are as follows :—"To ask the Under Secretary of State for India, if he is aware that until recently the Bank of Bombay, or Presidency Bank, had two auditors, Mr. W. Bullock and Mr. Jamshedji A. Dalal; that, on the death of Mr. Bullock on 9th September, a special general meeting was called to elect a new auditor in his place; that Mr. J. A. Ferguson, a leading chartered accountant in Bombay, and Mr. S. Billimoria, a member of the Parsi community, were nominated, and the latter gentleman was elected, with the result that neither of the auditors is a qualified accountant; can he say whether the Government proposes to exercise any sort of supervision over the election of auditors of the Presidency banks, namely, the Bank of Bombay, the Bank of Bengal, and the Bank of Madras, having regard to the interests dependent upon them, with a view to securing that at least one of the auditors has the training, knowledge, and experience, and possesses the diploma of a chartered accountant, or other recognised professional qualification; and, if the Government has at present no power of interfering with the action of the shareholders if they elect men without these qualifications, will they consider an alteration of the law to meet the necessities of the case." Here is Mr. Montagu's written reply:—"The election of auditors for the Bank of Bombay is conducted according to the provisions of the Presidency Banks Act which do not give the Government of India or the Secretary of State any power of interference in the matter. No alteration of the law is contemplated."

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS.

The copy of the "Journal of the Royal Society of Arts" of this date which I am enclosing to you is one of unusual interest, containing the valuable paper by Sir Thomas Holdich on "the North Eastern Frontier of India," with which I have already dealt, and another by Mr. Frank Warner on the present state of the Silk Industry in this country. Mr. Warner is one of the two sons,—the other being Mr. Alfred Warner,—of the late Mr. Benjamin Warner, silk manufacturers of Spitalfields and Braintree, with their business house in Newgate St. The family has been connected with the silk industry of England from its very first beginning, and Mr. Benjamin Warner was the acknowledged reviver of the industry after its collapse following on the adoption of our Free Trade policy; and to-day the House of Messrs. Warner and Sons is at the very head of the silk manufacturers of the United Kingdom. The lecture is exhaustive of its subject, of the very highest authority and of special Indian interest if only because it is full of suggestions for your planters and traders. The room was crowded to suffocation in spite of the wretched weather prevailing outside; the audience including most of our leading manufacturers, and "trade distributors," as Sir George Birdwood (who presided) designated them, "our Whiteleys" and "our Harrods," and from the first it was evident how great was the confidence in the lecturer and how keen their interest in his subject. Over and over again, after long spells of listening to him in silence that might be heard, they burst out into loud applause which seemed as if they would never end, when at length Mr. Warner delivered his eloquent and moving peroration on Sir George Birdwood.

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

POSTPONEMENT OF HOME RULE BILL.

The South Manchester Defeat.

ADMITTED TO BE A HEAVY BLOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith announced that owing to the exigencies of Parliamentary business, it was impossible to introduce the Home Rule Bill before Easter. (Loud Opposition cheers). He hoped to introduce the Budget and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill before Easter.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The *Times* says that the members of the Cabinet in conversation admit that the South Manchester bye-election is a heavy blow, but they do not intend to postpone but rather to accelerate the operation of the Insurance Act, in the hope that its actual benefits will dissipate popular prejudice.

The postponement of the Home Rule Bill is attributed to the exigencies of pressing financial business.

The Nationalists are greatly disappointed.

London, Feb. 23.

Mr. Ellis Griffith's appoin ment as Under Secretary for the Home Office has pleased the Welsh members, who see in it a pledge of the earnestness of the Government in the matter of the Bill to disestablish and disendow the four Welsh dioceses of the Church.

In the Upper House of Convocation of Canterbury on February 16 the Archbishop of Canterbury made a statement in regard to the proposal for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church in Wales. While they were not completely unanimous as to what the points were, against which their protest should be mainly directed, there was no difference of opinion as to their dislike and denunciation of the proposal in the form, which it had now taken.

The Bishop of Winchester said he had been surprised to find that there were a good many laymen of the Church, who were feeling that the Bishops were not leading them as strenuously and as energetically as possible. He knew of no ground for that. He appealed to the Welsh Bishops to say if they were dissatisfied in any way with the support given them by their English brethren

The Archbishop said, that, in view of the point raised by the Bishop of Winchester and to prevent any possible misunderstanding, it was desirable that they should pass a resolution. He therefore moved :—"That this House calls upon Churchmen and Churchwomen and other Christian people to offer the most strenuous opposition to the Government proposal to Disestablish and Disendow the Church in Wales."

The Bishop of Oxford said he believed the Church was making a great mistake, both in principle and in policy, in root-and-branch opposition to any proposal for Disestablishment and Disendowment. He had had a good deal of intercourse with Nonconformists in connection with the Conciliation Committee, and he believed that if the Church would accept the principle of Disestablishment there was no reasonable question at all that they might get proposals with regard to Disendowment, and also proposals with regard to the relation of the Welsh dioceses to the whole Church more in accordance with the wishes of those, who desired the prosperity and welfare of the Welsh Church.

The resolution was carried with one dissentient—the Bishop of Oxford.

THE CHINESE MUTINY.

Increasing Boldness of the Looters.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKIN, MARCH 7.

The pillage fever is spreading into Shantung and North China, and the impunity of the mutineers is increasing their boldness. Though the mutineers have hitherto not been anti-foreign, foreigners are increasingly anxious regarding possible developments, in view of the military unpreparedness of the Powers. While the Legations think that a powerful demonstration might precipitate an anti-foreign outburst, they favour the unostentatious introduction of a few thousand troops into Tientsin, Wei-Hai-Wei and Tsing-tao. They also suggest the massing of 20,000 Japanese troops at Liaotung.

LONDON, MARCH. 8.

A telegram to the *Times* from Nanking says that the Cabinet Assembly has consented to the inauguration of the President-elect in Pekin, and also to excuse the Marquis Yuan-Shih-Kai from coming to Nanking in view of the troubles in the north.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Contract for Imperial System Granted.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Marconi Company announces that the Government, to-day, accepted the company's terms for the construction of all the wireless stations in the Imperial wireless scheme.

The construction of the following stations will be commenced forthwith :—England, Cyprus or Egypt, Aden, Bangalore, South Africa and Singapore.

It is anticipated that others will follow shortly.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

Elaborate Programme Drawn up.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH. 8.

The Cabinet will introduce into the Duma a new naval programme, providing for the expenditure of £50,250,000 in five years.

BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

During February, the increase in imports amounted to £3,648,463, and the increase in exports to £1,837,209.

The latter was principally made up of iron and steel manufactures, but cotton decreased by £546,751.

THE COAL STRIKE.

King's Arrangements have to be Altered.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Board of Trade announces that negotiations with both parties in the coal dispute were resumed this afternoon.

It is understood that the coal crisis is affecting the King's plans to the extent that several prospective engagements, including State visits to foreign Courts, will not be definitely arranged, while the unrest remains acute. If the dead-lock continues, some engagements will almost certainly be postponed.

London, Feb. 23.

In some London suburbs householders are already paying over ten shillings above the normal price for a ton of coal, and in the poorer districts the rise is only slightly less drastic, although, of course, extra pence in Bermondsey are more important than extra shillings in Hamkstead. Inquiries to-day among the merchants who deal exclusively with the poor—many of them are to be found in Seven Dials and the hinterland of Drury Lane—show that most dealers are charging an extra twopence or threepence on the hundredweight bag. A few have not raised the price at all this week, and one gave the interesting reason: "The miners are getting nothing out of it so why should other people suffer? This man's price was so comparatively low as eighteen pence a hundredweight. Many poor folk never buy so much as that at once; they take a bucket to the shop and buy seven pounds for a penny farthing or 14 pounds for twopence farthing. The farthings in these estimate are to-day halfpennies in many districts. Some working householders are even now relying chiefly on wood, with just enough coal to keep it going. Most of the little coal shops sell blocks of wood, railway sleepers and the like, at four pounds weight for a penny. Round Covent Garden you may see boys who have been sent out foraging for derelict packing cases and the like. Favourite hunting grounds are the places where wood pavements are being renewed; the Clocks, which are soaked in petrol and make splendid fuel, are eagerly bought for a few pence. One remembers the keen competition there was for the waste wood from the Coronation decorations, when scores of perambulators descended on Whitehall and went eastward again well laden.

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Report of Amundsen's Success.

CHRISTIANIA, MARCH 7.

The newspaper *Social Demokrat* says that a private individual has received a telegram from the "Fram" expedition, stating that Captain Amundsen has reached the South Pole.

WELLINGTON, MARCH 7.

According to an unconfirmed rumour, Captain Amundsen says that Captain Scott has reached the Pole.

CHRISTIANIA, MARCH 8.

The papers publish a private telegram from the "Fram" expedition, stating that Amundsen has reached the South Pole.

LATER.

Aftenposten and Tidenstegn have received the following telegram from Hobart : "Amundsen reached the South Pole between the 14th and 17th December all well."

LATER.

It is certain that Captain Amundsen reached the pole, but pending the *Daily Chronicle's* narrative no details are available. It is not true that Captain Amundsen announced that Captain Scott had arrived at the pole.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

Passed by Senate with Drastic Deletions.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

The Senate has passed the Arbitration Treaties with Britain and France, by 76 votes to three, after deleting, by 42 votes to 40, Clause 3 of Article III, on the ground that it delegated the treaty-making powers of the Senate to a joint high commission.

The deletion of the clause necessitates further diplomatic negotiations, and is regarded as practically destroying the treaties.

Amendments were also adopted, barring from arbitration, questions affecting the Monroe Doctrine and the admission of aliens to the United States.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

Turks Severely Repulsed in Night Attack.

ROME, MARCH 8.

Three thousand Turks made a series of vigorous attacks throughout Tuesday night, upon the Italian positions at Mergheb.

The Turks were repulsed by artillery and quick-firing guns, and it is estimated that they lost four hundred killed.

The Italian casualties were one man killed and five wounded.

THE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

Resigns owing to Differences with Austria.

LONDON, MARCH 8

The Hungarian Premier, Count Khuen Hedervary, has resigned owing to acute differences with the Austrian Government and the General Staff about the army.

MADRAS EDUCATION.

Share of Government Grant Allotted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 8.

The Government of India have allotted to Madras eight lakhs of rupees out of the Durbar grant of fifty lakhs for the promotion of popular education in the country, This sum will be spent thus :—elementary education for boys Rs. 5,53,000, education for girls Rs, 87,000, hostels Rs. 96,000, technical education Rs, 12,000, the education of Eurasians Rs. 52,000, The provision made for 1912-13 will probably be half the allotted amount the idea being that the other half should be spent next year.

MUSSOORIE MURDER CASE.

Evidence for the Prosecution.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

In the Mussoorie murder trial, Mr, Boys continued his opening address this morning and read various letters from the accused and the deceased to show that the theory of suicide was untenable and said that on the evidence he would ask the jury to come to the conclusion that the case was one of murder for benefit under the will and that the accused actually brought it about herself and, if not, at any rate she abetted and instigated the murder. The evidence was then gone into.

The first prosecution witness was Mr. F. A. Slacke, I. C. S., formerly acting Lieut-Governor of Bengal. Witness said the deceased's mother was his first cousin. There was no relationship between accused and deceased. He was executor under the deceased's will, but renounced the executorship and gave the accused certain advice about it. The accused never met deceased in his house in Darjeeling in 1906. He remembered referring to the mental state of the deceased in one of the letters. Miss Orme wrote to him about having made a will and that she was in bad health.

Fannir Chand, Draftsman, proved the plans of the Savoy Hotel and the room of the deceased.

Mrs. Bramley deposed that the accused was at one time in her employ at Naini Tal where she met the deceased.

Mr. Schmuck, formerly manager of the Savoy Hotel, deposed that accused came up to the Hotel in April, 1911, as governess to Mrs. Mellor's children. In consequence of a letter received she asked accused to leave the Hotel. When Miss Orme made herself responsible for her bills she was allowed to stay.

Mr. Palazzi, Manager, Savoy Hotel, Mussoorie, deposed that on the night of her death deceased had dinner in the dining room and he said good night to her at about 10 p.m. On 19th September morning he was called to deceased's room. He found the door closed. He pushed open the window and looked through and saw Miss Orme lying in bed apparently dead.

Misbahu Hossain, deceased's servant boy, said that on 12th September before Miss Mount Stephens left Mussoorie she gave him six or seven bottles to throw away, but he sold them. On the morning of the 19th when he went with chota haziri he found deceased's room locked. Getting no reply he told the manager. He never had any trouble to wake her before this. She had her meals all right the day before. She used to have fire in the fireplace every day.

The Court then rose for the day nearly at 5 p.m.

MADRAS COTTON.

Suitable for Lancashire Markets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 8.

The following letter has been received by the Government of Madras from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue Department :—"I am desired to intimate that at a meeting of the Council of British Cotton Growing Association held on the 5th December, 1911, attention was drawn to certain Indian cottons which had been shipped to Liverpool during the year and which had been grown from seed in the Tinnevelly District, Madras. A gentleman representing an important group of spinning mills reported that the cotton was very suitable for a considerable class of goods produced in Lancashire, and Lancashire could use 500,000 bales of this cotton per annum. The cotton in question is Cambodia cotton described in the "Agricultural Journal of India" of October, 1911.

The British Cotton Growing Association has suggested that the agricultural authorities of India should be informed of the abovementioned report, and I am accordingly to be requested that, if there is no objection, the above facts may be intimated to the agricultural authorities concerned for such action as they may be able to take towards the cultivation of this class of cotton in areas suitable for it. The Council of the Association has further asked that their congratulations may be conveyed to the local authorities concerned on the success in producing so satisfactory a class of cotton."

The Madras Government have ordered the above to be communicated to officers of the Agricultural Department.

BRAHUI RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 8.

In connection with Brahui raids, the Commissioner in Sind has received yesterday a deputation of Panchayets of villages of the disturbed area. The deputation was headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, President, Karachi Municipality and the Municipal representative on the Bombay Legislative Council. It is understood that a Jirgah of Sind and Baluch Sirdars being arranged for to trace the cause of the outbreaks and advice authorities in preventing further disturbances.

EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

The returns of the practice of the Royal Fleet at last year's heavy gunlayers' tests and battle practice have just been issued by the Admiralty.

The East Indies Squadron had the honour of taking the first place amongst the eleven fleet and squadrons which engaged in the heavy gunlayers' tests. In these the squadron was solely represented by the Highflyer, flagship of Rear Admiral Sir Edmond J. W. Slade, K. C. I. E., M. V. O., and no explanation is given officially why the other cruisers did not engage in the tests.

It was the first firing of the flagship during her present commission, her score of 78,43 point per gun was a very fine one. From her eleven 6 inch guns (the original 6 inch quickfirer) she fired 66 rounds, and made 50 direct hits, and four ricochet hits (each of the latter counting 3-10th of a hit), this giving 7·30 shots and 5.75 hits per minute. The best shot of the flagship was Petty Officer E. G. Hewitson, who handled his gun at the rate of 9.00 hits per minute. The run during the firing was one minute and amongst the ships armed with the 6 inch gun of this class the Highflyer took the second place. If the smaller cruisers had engaged in the practice in all probability the score for the squadron would have been lower as the flagship is the best shooting cruiser on the station.

With regard to the battle practice, the ships of the squadron fired at a fixed, and at a towed target smaller than the service one. No points were awarded.

Assistant Paymasters B. Carter and G.A. Webster have been appointed clerks to the secretary of Rear Admiral Bethell on the latter taking over command of the squadron.

Artificer Engineer W. Moules has been appointed to the flagship, and Chief Artificer Engineer A. T. Lloyd to the sloop Espiegle.

Some ratings will be shortly despatched to the East Indies Squadron for distribution amongst the ships.

The relieved crews of the sloops Alert and Odin are due to arrive at Chatham about the 4th April by the cruiser Dido, which is engaged in relief duty between England and the East Indies Station.

BHAVNAGAR MAHARANI.

Congratulatory Meeting of Ladies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MARCH 8.

On Thursday afternoon, a large number of Bhavnagar ladies assembled in the Panwadi Hall to present an address to the Maharani Saheb, Nandkuverba, C. I., warmly and cordially congratulating Her Highness on the rare and honoured distinction of C.I. being conferred on her at the Delhi Durbar by Their Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India. The gathering was fully representative of the various Indian as well as European communities. Complying with the request of the ladies' deputation the Maharanisaheb drove to the hall punctually at the time appointed where she was received with a warm welcome. The address was read out by Mrs. Pattani, the wife of our worthy Divansaheb. It began with an expression of heartfelt gratitude to the Emperor, for the Imperial recognition of the virtues and queenly qualities of our popular Maharanisaheb by conferring on her the most coveted title of C. I. A graceful reference was made therein to the virtues and noble qualities of heart and head of Her Highness as a woman, wife and mother. Her Highness' constant efforts in promoting the cause of female education in the State were acknowledged in suitable terms. The fact was also emphasised that Her Highness had proved herself in every way a worthy helpmate to our Maharajasaheb who is looked upon as a kind father by all the subjects. The address then concluded with blessings for the Maharanisaheb, and a prayer to the Almighty to g ant her a long and prosperous life. The address was nicely printed on satin with gilt boders and signed by about 125 ladies representing the various communities of Bhavnagar.

Her Highness's gracious reply was as short as it was sweet and dignified. She said she felt highly gratified at the happy sight indicating such loyalty, thankfulness and joy. She was exceedingly glad to note that the virtue of wifey devotion was so fully appreciated by the ladies present there, She was also very much pleased to note that the ladies of respectable families of Bhavnagar continued to uphold the noble traditions of their ancient country and religion. As to the duties of women in the face of agitation of the so called rights of women and equality with men, she strongly affirmed that the true welfare, spiritual as well as material, lay in willing and loyal submission to the will of their husband or their elders. She joyfully acknowledged that whatever honours she received or whatever they were good enough to find of merit or worth in her, she entirely owed to her kind and royal master. The kind reference to the Princess Manharkuverba made in the address elicited a deep and affectionate outburst on her part That accomplished, intelligent and beautiful Princess was the only royal child present. The Maharani Saheb thanked all those who had taken any part in presenting the kind address to her, enclosed in a beautiful silver and gold casket.

ASHE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 8.

Before the Full Bench this morning Mr. Govinda Raghava Iyer resumed his address on the point that the accomplices' testimony was unworthy of credit unless there were special circumstances why that should be believed. He quoted decisions in support of the proposition that though a conviction based on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice was not illegal it would not be safe to act on it unless it was corroborated in material particulars.

Mr. Govindaraghava drew the attention of the Court, in the decision he quoted, to the fact that in one instance a conviction on approvers' evidence was set aside on appeal, merely because the Judge failed to warn the jury against the general untrustworthiness of an accomplice's evidence unless corroborated. Such failure on the part of the Judge was held to be a misdirection to the jury.

BANK OF BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

At the meeting of depositors and shareholders of the Bank of Burma to-day, to consider the future conduct of liquidation, presided over by Mr. E.R. Holdsworth, liquidator Mr. Noble of Bombay represented 250 Bombay depositors and submitted the resolutions passed at the Bombay meeting which proposed application for voluntary liquidation, that Mr. B. Cowasjee, Barrister of Rangoon, be appointed a liquidator jointly with Mr. Holdsworth and the liquidators be empowered to take whatever action expedient against the directors and officials. Mr. Holdsworth expressed disinclination to work with any second liquidator, but put the resolutions to vote which were passed by large majorities, on a show of hands. They will be submitted to the Rangoon meeting on the 15th inst. Attendance was over a hundred.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The following Royal Engineer Officers from Home are posted to military works :—Captain H. G. Le Mesurier to the Secunderabad Division ; Captain A. H. Bell to the Mhow Division, and Lieutenant R. C. Lord to the Kohat Brigade.

Major-General Blomfield, Commanding the Mhow Division, is granted three months' leave ; Major General Wallace will officiate.

Capt. H E Day, R. E., reverts to the Imperial Establishment.

Captain Fisher, Royal Fusilliers, is appointed Adjutant, 6th Reserve Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, and is ordered home.

The office of Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief closes at Fort William on the 28th March.

BURMA P. W. D.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 7.

Mr. O. C. Lees, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, P. W. D., retires from the service of the Government on 10th instant.

Mr. C. C. S. Clark, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, P. W. D., will succeed Mr. Lees, while Mr. R. P. Russel, Superintending Engineer, at present in charge of Mandalay Circle will officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government.

MAJOR-GEN. Sir (John) Frederick Maurice K.C.B., of Highland View, Camberley, who died on Jan. 11, aged seventy, eldest son of Frederick Denison Maurice, left estate of the gross value of £8,116, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £2,225.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Financial Statement under Discussion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Imperial Legislative Council met at 11 a.m. when the further discussion of the Financial Statement was resumed. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presided.

Sir James Meston asked the Council to proceed with the second stage of the Financial Statement, and introduced the financial heads. He said he had nothing more to add to what had appeared in the Financial Statement.

THE REVENUE BUDGET.

Sir Robert Carlyle, in introducing the Revenue Budget head said:—"I may possibly have some remarks to make as regards forest revenue expenditure in dealing with the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's resolution re the Inspector General of Forests, but otherwise there is nothing in the Forest Budget calling for remarks under the head of either revenue or expenditure. I mentioned last year that very promising experiments have been made in connection with the preparation of wood pulp for the manufacture of paper. These experiments have been continued this year in connection with the preparation of bamboo pulp, An experiment on a large scale is in consequence of our enquiries about to be made by a private firm and if successful, it should greatly improve the position of the paper mills in this country and alzo within a few years should very considerably increase our revenues. Enquiries have also been made by the Forest Department in other directions as regards materials for the manufacture of paper and very promising experiments, but so far in the laboratory only, have been made regarding various kinds of grass which growing in large quantities in India. At present tea boxes are imported to the value of something like 37 lakhs of rupees. Enquiries have been made by the Forest Economic into the matter which I hope will result in the Forest Department being able to provide suitable timber for the manufacture of tea boxes in this country. There have also been considerable improvements in the manufacture of resin which will I hope ultimately lead to a large development of this source of income. Under the head of "Scientific and other minor departments" I will deal very briefly with (1) Survey of India, (15) Agriculture and (18) Veterinary Department. Under the head.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

it was explained in the statement submitted on March 1st that the gradual increase in the Snrvey Department of India contemplated by the recent reorganisation had been checked. Under that reoganisation scheme the ultimate expenditure could have risen to 32 lakhs of rupeesa year. It is now proposed not to let the increase above 29 1-2 lakhs of rupees. The Surveyor General was this year instructed that the ultimate budget was to be kept with in 290 lakhs. If the changes now contemplated in the scales of survey are affected the cost of the Topographic Survey of the whole of India will be reduced by one crore. This saving in expenditure will be effected by the reduction of the length of time during which it will continue. Under the head of agriculture the grant to the Inspector-General of Agriculture for (*agricultural experiment*) will be reduced from 20 to 10 thousand rupees, and there will be a saving of about Rs. 20,000 mainly due to amalgamation of the establishment of the Inspector-General of Agriculture with that of the Director of the Pusa Research Institute. There is also a permanent saving of about Rs. 15,000 in salaries owing to the appointments of Inspector General of Agriculture and Director being amalgamated. On the other hand expenditure under the Imperial head has been increased by the provision of Rs. 10,000 for fruit growing in Baluchistan.

Under the head of the Civil Veterinary Department there will be a saving of about 20,000 rupees next year by the abolition of the Inspector General and his office. The saving should ultimately reach Rs. 40,000. I may note that some reduction has also been made in the cost of the revenue and Public Works Secretariats by bringing down only camp offices to Calcutta but this falls under the head of general administration.

So far as irrigation is concerned this is the first year in which we have budgetted for an expenditure on productive works of over two crores. This is less than the revised budget of 1912 but in the two last years the budget provision has been exceeded and I hope this may prove to be the case in which 1912-13 also. The total expenditure on the new works both productive and protective, during the current years shown in the revised budget as 296 3-4 lakhs against an estimate for next year of 287 1-3 lakhs. The total expenditure on all classes of of works contemplated by the Irrigation Commission was 44 crores in 20 years or 2.20 lakhs a year. Three years ago as my predecessor in office pointed out the expenditure had not reached the amount contemplated by the Commission. It is now about 70 lakhs in excess of that amount. The expenditure on protective work is still below the amount which the Commission recommended. Last year the expenditure on works of this class was only 54 lakhs. This year it is estimated at 58 lakhs against the budget provisions of 78 lakhs. This very regrettable lapse is due mainly to scarcity of labour owing to plague and other causes in the Central Provinces, Bombay, the U. P. and Bengal. Next year we are providing 75 lakhs and in the following years expenditure should for sometime to come not fall short of 100 lakhs, the present limit of our permissible annual expenditure on protective works. In regard to civil works we are attempting next year to work down to a reduced grant of rupees 78'80 (excluding 1 lakh for archaeological works) against a grant for the current year of rupees 87·16 lakhs and an average expenditure for the previous five years of 81·55 lakhs. So far as the original works are concerned the P. W. D. is practically in the position of an agent for other departments and as the Post Office, Telegraphs and Customs are as a rule unable to develop their operations without calling for the construction of new buildings we are very much in their hands, So far as repairs are concerned it is obvious that the charges under this head must increase *pari passu* with the increase of a number of civil buildings, roads, etc., the estimated charge in 1912-13 is 98 lakhs.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mudholkar moved that the Budget estimate he reduced by the abolition of the Inspector-General of Forests and of the establishment of his office. He, in the course of an exhaustive speech, said that for years the non-official members of the Council and the Indian publicists were alarmed by the continuous growth of expenditure and they had been urging upon the Government the urgency of arresting this growth and of effecting economies. The Hon. Mr, Gokhale moved for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the great increase in public expenditure, but the Finance Member advised the Council to await the result of the unassisted effort of the Government of India before pressing for an inquisition.

His Excellency the Viceroy had also said that economy was ever present to his mind, and Mr. Mudholkar gratefully acknowledged that the Government had done a great deal to carry out their promise, but much still remained to be done. The Forest Department appeared to him to be a typical one in which the undertaking given by the Government could and should have been enforced. The wasteful working of forests demanded that there should be at the head of the Forest Department a man who would bring to bear on its work a grasp of principles and practical knowledge of what had been done in other countries to control and direct this proper exploitation and to organise renewals and the post of the Inspector General of Forests was created in 1865, but things now stood differently.

HIGHLY ORGANISED DEPARTMENT.

There was now a highly organised department. They had from 1865 brought into existence a complete set of laws, rules and orders. The work now done by the provincial and circle authorities such as settlement demarcation and surveys, all done by the men on the spot. The forest revenue had been made wholly provincial. The net forest revenue was not so large as to require special intervention of the Government of India, Lastly, he urged that the Government could easily abolish the post of the Inspector-General of Forests as they had done in the case of the Inspector-Generalships of Excise, Salt and Agriculture,

Sir Robert Carlyle said:—"This matter was a subject of discussion between the Government of India and the Secretary of State as also with the local Governments. I must compliment the hon'ble the mover on the great knowledge he had shown of the subject and will only correct one or two slight mistakes he had made. He said the office of Inspector General of Forests was unnecessary as all the work was done by local officers. That was not quite correct. In the case of Bombay and Madras it is the case and it is also the case that there are chief Conservators who receive the reports, but in all other provinces the work has all to go to the Inspector-General of Forests before being sent to the local Governments. Again, the mover said the appointment of Inspector-General of Agriculture had been abolished. That also was not correct. It had been abolished as a special appointment, but the duties were to be performed by the Director of the Pusa Institute."

Mr. Madge pointed out the importance of retaining expert heads of departments

Mr. Mudholkar, in reply, pointed out that non-official Indians were with the Government of India in this matter and said that as forest revenue had been made a provincial head there was no justification for retaining the appointment of Inspector-General. He then introduced the amendment,

PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

Mr. Mudholkar moved that the protective irrigation grant be increased by fifty lakhs and said that it was not many months since the whole country was trembling with fear of the imminence of a dire famine, but by the mercy of God they had escaped the calamity though parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar were sorely distressed. It was natural that at a time like this they should look about and see what progress was made in carrying the measures which were laid down authoritatively as necessary for insuring this country against the dire effects of famine. The Famine Commission recommended protection of irrigation works and he was sorry to learn that last year there was a lapse of over 20 lakhs of rupees in protective irrigation works. He was also sorry to find that the results in protective irrigation work were exceedingly unsatisfactory After reviewing the irrigation works, both minor and protective in the past, Mr, Mudholkar said that there was no use in regretting the past. They must set themselves to rectify the mistakes which had been committed. The Secretary of State had sanctioned the expenditure up to 100 lakhs a year if the state of finances allowed. He hoped they should have those 100 lakhs from the coming year. Then the 21 lakhs which were about to lapse should be restored and adding four lakhs in view of the past short grants the amount of 50 lakhs should be added to the 75 lakhs provided in the draft Budget.

Sir James Meston defended that allotment and pointed out big lapses last year under the protective irrigation grant.

Mr. Dadabhoy opposed the resolution and dwelt upon showing the paucity of labour in this country. He, however, acknowledged the services of Mr. Mudholkar in keeping this question before the public.

Sir Robert Carlyle speaking on protective irrigation said, "In spite of the best efforts of our irrigation officers we have not been able hitherto to spend in any year on protective irrigation works a larger sum than rupees 65 lakhs. As the Hon'ble Sir James Meston has pointed out the average annual grant during the past five years has been 73 lakhs against which the average expenditure has been barely 60 lakhs. When discussing the Financial Statement for 1909-10 the Hon'ble Mr. Miller explained why some years must elapse before the expenditure on protective works would exceed 75 lakhs the limit of expenditure at that time. To the explanations then given I would add that whereas productive schemes are situated for the most part in flat alluvial country those of a protective nature are generally to be found in more rugged and hilly tracts which naturally present much greater difficulties in the preparation and execution of an irrigation project. The very fact that a large portion of the grant has lapsed in the Central Provinces shows the great difficulties that have to be overcome. I do not believe there is in India a greater enthusiast in the matter of irrigation than my colleague, Sir Reginald Craddock, who was assisted in the administragion by a very capable and zealous Chief Engineer. At present the more important protective works which we have in hand are the Tendule in the C. P., the Godaveri and Pravara in Bombay, the Gangao Dam in the United Provinces, the Tribeni in Bengal and the Mopad in Madras. For these and other lesser important works we propose to provide 75 lakhs ior 1912-13 this is as much as we can reasonably hope to spend. We hope, however, in the very near future to be in a position to spend the full sum of Rs. 100 lakhs on Protective works. We have now submitted an estimate anounting to more than 2 1-2 crores for the Nira-right-bank canal in the Bombay Presidency for the sanction of the Secretary of State. The expenditure on this project should be at the rate of about 25 lakhs a year. We hope that several other less important works now under consideration, will soon be sanctioned and we shall be in a position to spend 100 lakhs a year on works of the protective class."

Mr. Gokhale congratulated Mr. Dadabhoy on his conversion to his official views and read extracts from Mr. Dadabhoy's speech made four years ago on the same subject.

Sir Fleetwood Wilson said, "I have little to add to the interesting discussion that has taken place. I am in full sympathy with the objection which the Hon'ble the mover of this resolution has in view. Our large protective irrigation works are of the highest value in defending from the ravages of famine the areas which they serve, in saving the harvests, in preventing suffering and death, and in advancing the general well-being of the country. For such an object it would be far from my desire to withhold funds, whenever they can be profitably expended. The only reason why I cannot accept the resolution is that it points to what is at present an unattainable ideal. The day may come when we shall be able to spend 1 1-4 crores, the figure which the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar's resolution implies, an protective works every year, but that day has not come yet and up to the present there have been difficulties in spending the allotments which we have provided. It is not for me to apportion the blame for whatever failure there may have been in this respect. If the department concerned is consulted, I have little doubt that they will be able to give the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar excellent reason for the slow rate of progress of which he complains. All that I am concerned with is the provision of money and it would obviously be useless to budget for an amount which, as all our past experience in the case shows, could not possibly be used during the year. I fear that I cannot accept the resolution. No good result could accrue if did.

Mr. Mudholkar, having replied, the resolution was negatived.

THE EDUCATION BUDGET.

In introducing the Education Budget heads Sir H. Butler gave particulars of distribution of the ten lakhs recurring grant of which Calcutta and Madras Universities get sixty-five thousand rupees each, Bombay and Allahabad Universities forty-five thousand each, Lahore University thirty thousand and the future Dacca University forty thousand. Aided English schools get six lakhs mainly for improving staffs of which Madras share is eighty thousand, Bombay's share sixty thousand, Bengal's share one and a half lakhs, United Provinces, the Punjab and Behar sixty thousand each, Burma forty thousand, Central Provinces and Berar thirty-five thousand, Assam thirty thousand, N. W. F. Province twenty-five thousand. Rupees one lakh will be held in reserve for the present.

The 65 lakhs non-recurring will be distributed as follows:—(1) 16 lakhs for universities, viz. to Calcutta and Madras Universities each 4 lakhs, to Allahabad and Bombay Universities each 3 lakhs, to the Punjab University 2 lakhs; (2) 4 lakhs for special institutions, viz, the proposed Islamia School and College at Peshawar and the Victoria Technical Institute each 2 lakhs; (3) ten lakhs for hostels in Calcutta; (4) 10 lakhs for the completion of a residential scheme in Dacca and for the future University; (5) 25 lakhs for hostels other than those in Calcutta and Dacca, viz, to Madras four and a half lakhs, to Bombay three lakhs, to Bengal Presidency outside Calcutta four lakhs, to the United Provinces three and a half lakhs, to the Punjab three and a half lakhs, to Burma 1 1-2 lakhs, to Behar 3 lakhs, to the Central Provinces and Berar 1 1-2 lakhs, to Assam 1 lakh; half a lakh will be held in reserve for the present.

The grants both recurring and non-recurring for Universities and the grants for the Calcutta and Dacca schemes of hostels and the Islamia School and College at Peshawar are subject to the submission and approval of schemes, and the grant to the Victoria Technical Institute in Bombay is subject to the approval of a scheme by the Local Government.

Inclusive of the non-recurring grant made a year ago the additional grants, made or to be made for the education during the year 1912-13, amount to 215 lakhs, the recurring statistic showing the educational progress have already appeared in the "Gazette of India." I now lay on the table a brief descriptive summary.

In introducing Sanitation and Museum heads Sir H. Butler gave particulars of allotments of the special grants of Sanitation amounting to sixty lakhs of which fifty lakhs are for research and prevention works. Here Madras gets eight lakhs, Bombay six and a half lakhs, Bengal seven and a quarter lakhs, Behar four lakhs and sixty-two thousand, the United Provinces eight lakhs, Central Provinces four lakhs, Assam one lakh forty-six thousand, the Punjab six lakhs seventeen thousand, Burma, four lakhs, and Bangalore half a lakh.

Of the ten lakhs for research four lakhs will be expended on refitting and extending laboratories as follows:—(a) Parel Laboratory, Bombay, 2 lakhs for the extension of the research work and for starting teaching classes; (b) grant towards a bacteriological institute in Burma in connection with the proposed Pasteur Institute at Maymyo two lakhs ; six lakhs will be granted to the Indian Research Fund ; of this Rs. 50,000 will be expended on the purchase of houses and land in connection with the extension of the Central Research Institute at Kasauli and and rupees forty thousand will be given as a grant to Fraser Town, Bangalore, for further extension of rat-proof buildings as an experimental measure against plagne, the remaining 5 lakhs for exprimental work and measures against malaria and yellow fever.

During the last two years the Imperial grants fot sanitation exclusive of 75 lakhs for the City Improvement in Bombay and Madras have aggregated 116 1-2 lakhs. The first of the All India Sanitary Conferences was held at Bombay in November 1911, Surgeon-General Lukis referred at length on medical research in India and said that money spent and that officers engaged under him for medical research were making good progress..'

Mr B. N. Basu withdrew his resolution regarding the grant for expenditure in the Indian Education Service be reduced by one lakh which question he said he would bring forward in the form of a resolution on a subsequent occasion.

Mr. Mudholkar moved that the Budget estimates be reduced by the pay of the Director General of Archaeology and establishment of his office. The Department, he said, was a small one, he saw no necessity of maintaining the post of the Director General of Archaeology.

The Maharajah of Burdwan opposed it.

After hearing the views of the Government of India and the clear statement of their policy regarding Archaeology, Mr. Mudholkar withdrew his resolution.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

On the Council reassembling Mr, Clark introduced the heads of Salt, Excise, Customs, the Post Office, Telegraphs, Stationary and Printing, and Railway. He said that the last head however the President of the Railway Board would introduce in his place. With regard to Salt, Excise, Customs and Stationary and Printing he had nothing to add to what the Hon. Members had no doubt already perused in the memorandum explaining the details of the estimates. He would however say a few wsrds in regard to the Post Office and Telegraphs. For the 1908-09 the expenditure of the Post Office exceeded to receipts by 71,133 In the next two years there was an increase of £171,302 in receipts accompanied by an increase of only £54,139 in expenditure and there was every reason to believe that by the end of the present year there would be an addition of no less than £1,25,478 to the former figure, while the addition to the latter would amount to only £86,407. During this year the expenditure of the department for the first time amounted to two millions pounds. For the year 1912-13, they expected a further increase of £96,500 in receipts, but there was an increase of only £11,900 in expenditure. A careful overhauling of the expenditure of the Department had taken place and economies amounting in all to one and a half lakhs per annum had been effected. Turn

ing to the Telegraph Department in the receipts for telegrams there was a considerable increase in the revised estimate due to the increase of traffic owing to the Coronation Durbar, the labour troubles in England, etc. In the budget estimate for 1912-13 the effect of the unusual factors had been eliminated and a normal increase of five lakhs had been allowed for the special expenditure during 1911-1912 occasioned by the visit of Their Majesties which was considerable and was not confined to Delhi. Special copper wires were erected between Bombay and Delhi and Agra and Delhi at a cost of 3·42 lakhs. In Delhi itself the expenditure was about 1·84 lakhs. The work comprised the erection of 376 miles of line made to Durbar area, 2,612 miles of wire of which 1,535 was in the Durbar area and 2,104 miles of underground cable connection. Eighteen telegraph offices were opened in and around Delhi and 505 telephone connections in addition were opened. Arrangements were made during His Majesty's visit to Nepal and His Majesty's stay in Rajputana as well as in Calcutta. Another special provision related to inland wireless stations which amounts to 10·31 lakhs of which 2·78 lakhs have been provided for in the estimates of 1912-13. He next referred to the possibility of amalgamation of the Post and the Telegraph Departments and the recent steps taken in that direction.

Mr. Subba Rao moved that the sum of rupees thirty-eight lakhs and sixty-one thousand under the head No. 18 (2) be increased by 25 thousand. He specially referred to the grievances of clerks connected with Post Office Savings Bank Audit and said :—" I am sure the Hon. Financial Minister will deal with these 196 clerks in the Post Office Savings Bank Audit with same generosity as he is dealing with Opium Department employees."

Sir Fleetwood Wilson said :—"The men who otherwise cannot be provided for will of course get their compensation pensions or gratuities. That is all they are entitled to under the ordinary rules. But I have been making the best arrangements possible to retain them in the service. Some will go over to the Post Office. For others some posts will, I hope, be found in consequence of a redistribution of work between some of the Postal Accounts Offices which has to be made very shortly."

In the course of his statement on railways to-day Sir T. R. Wynne announced that three thousand five hundred additional good wagons were being purchased. The other two members of Railway Board had already proceeded to the North-West to endeavour to devise further measures to relieve congestion of traffic and he proposed himself to proceed to Bombay shortly with similar intent.

Mr. Mudholkar moved that the grant for railway be increased by twenty lakhs for taking the main line of theSheagum-Nagpur section of the G. I. P. Railway through Amraoti and (2) that out of total amount allotted for railway construction fifty lakhs be earmarked for being applied towards the construction of the Akola-Basin railway during 1912-13.

Sir T. R. Wynne replying said that Amraoti was not so important now as it was forty years ago to make the Amraoti connection with the main line. It would be necessary to construct a loop which would roughly cost thirty-five lakhs which, he said, the Finance Department would never agree to give. He had asked the G.I.P. Railway to remove reasonable difficulties from which it was suffering at present.

Mr. Mudholkar said he was disappointed at the time taken by the Railway Board.

The motion was put to the meeting and negatived.

Sir Reginald Craddock introducing the Home Department Budget specially referred to the grant of five lakhs for the establishment of a school of tropical medicine in Calcutta and 1 1-2 lakhs for the Lady Dufferin Fund.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale moved that this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the allotment to Police (India, General) for the next year be reduced by one lakh of rupees.

Mr. Gokhale said:—"As regards Police the figures for Baluchistan and the North West Frontier had decreased, but the figure for India General had increased considerably. There was not a word of explanation as to this increase and as to the reason for it. The figures for the last three years showed a continuous increase in the charges. In 1910-11 it was 8·44 lakhs, in 1911-12 8.96 lakhs and now 9.32 lakhs, while in the budget next year the sum entered was 9·87 lakhs. The cost of the C. I. D. to the Government of India was given in one place as 2.83 lakhs and in another place as 3.05 lakhs. We should like to have an explanation of that discrepancy. In pursuance of that policy it had been found necessary to employ officers attached to the Central Government whose duty might take them far afield and keep them there some time. If they were to deal efficiently with crime—and Honourable Members wished to sleep quietly in their beds—they must have this central organisation. Because of the political unrest and activities of late years which brought the C.I.D. officers and men prominently before the public even the more prominent duties they perform in dealing with criminals who were becoming cleverer every day had been lost sight of. He did not think three lakhs was too much to spend yearly."

The resolution was withdrawn.

The Council then adjourned to the 13th instant.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 8.

Mr. J. Curry of the Indian Police, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the River Police, yesterday evening, at the Boat Club, Karachi, whilst trying the motor launch which had been purchased for his use on the Indus, fractured his right wrist. Mr. Curry was trying to start the motor engine, when it appears the handle sprang back and twisted his wrist.

MAIDANIA.

With the opening of the skating rink to-night, "Maidania" enters into another phase of its existence. The management of the Elysium Skating Rink are responsible for the working of this, and with their long local experience the public can be assured that all arrangements will be of the best. The garden, which is attached to the rink, and to which the public can gain admittance at a nominal charge, will afford a comfortable lounge where refreshments can be obtained.

There will be no skating before dinner this evening, the Rink opening promptly at 9-30. There will be a special musical programme for the occasion.

The Aerial Flight, the Shooting Gallery and that evergreen favorite "Aunt Sally" will also open to-night.

THE Punjab Government has prepared a code of District Board accounts which will be shortly issued for the Guidance of District Boards in the Province.

THERE is much anxiety and some agitation among the first year students of the Lahore Law College as to whether they should continue or give up their studies on account of the recent Chief Court Circular restricting enrolment of pleaders in the province.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The English Conciliation Board failed to arrive at a settlement on Tuesday, and immediately thereafter the Prime Minister issued invitations to representatives of the miners and the employers to meet him with a view to averting a national strike. The invitations were accepted and the meetings commenced yesterday.

The Indian changes and Territorial Army affairs have been under discussion in the House of Lords.

In the House of Commons the debate on the Address is proceeding. The Opposition amendment was defeated on Tuesday by a majority of 93. On Wednesday Sir E. Grey made a statement on Persian affairs.

The Representative Meeting of the British Medical Association has been engaged in London for the past three days discussing the Insurance Act.

Mr. Birrell announced last night that the Home Rule Bill would be expounded shortly in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, and till then he (Mr. Birrell) would not risk misrepresentations by trying to explain its details.

Mr. H. Baker, a Ministerialist, has secured for his Plural Voting Bill the first place in the ballot for private members.

The Lord Chief Justice is suffering from a heart attack which prostrated him at Newcastle, where he had gone to hold the Assizes.

Sir Edward Grey delivered speeches in Manchester on Friday and Saturday dealing with foreign policy and current political questions.

Mr. Churchill has been elected President of the Eighty Club for the year.

Mr. F. E. Guest succeeds Mr. Dudley Ward as Treasurer of the Household, and Sir Arthur Haworth becomes Junior Whip in place of Mr. Guest.

Mr. Ellis Griffith has been appointed Under Secretary to the Home Department.

Mr. Douglas Graham Gilmour was killed by a fall with a monoplane at Richmond on Saturday.

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a great meeting held in the Albert Hall on Tuesday to protest against Welsh Disestablishment.

Among the deaths of the week are those of Sir John Alleyne, Canon Sir James Philipps, Dr. Osborne Reynolds and others.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, the new Secretary for Scotland, is being opposed by Mr. F. A. MacQuisten.

Sir A. Pinero's new play had a rather mixed reception on its poodnection at the Duke of York's Theatre on Saturday.

The first of a series of invitation performances of Mr. Eden Philipotts's play "The Secret Woman," which the Lord Chamberlain refused to license unless certain passages were cut out, was given yesterday at the Kingsway Theatre.

The birth-rate for the last quarter of 1911 was the lowest recorded for any corresponding period.

BULGARIA.

The Russo-Bulgarian Treaty concerning the payment to Russia of the cost of her occupation of Eastern Rumelia has been signed. The amount is placed at 10,680,250 roubles paper, to be paid, beginning with the present year, in two annual instalments of 250,000 roubles, without interest, until the whole debt is extinguished. The Treaty will be submitted to the Sobranye for ratification.

FRANCE.

The Paris Municipal Councillors who have been paying a visit to Russia returned to Paris on Monday. M. Felix Roussel, President of the Council, declared to a representative of the "Petit Parisien" that, if King George and Queen Mary were to visit Paris before May, when his term of office as President of the Municipal Council expires, he intended to invite the mayors of the principal English towns to come to Paris at the same time and to meet the municipal representatives of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

A young girl of 20, Mlle. Paulian, committed suicide last Saturday by throwing herself from the second platform of the Eiffel Tower. She fell on to the first platform and was picked up dead. Mlle Paulian was a daughter of the chief of the stenographic bureau of the Chamber of Deputies and granddaughter of Frederic Passy, member of the Academic des Sciences Morales, who is seriously ill. It is believed that his illness and that of a sister had much affected Mlle. Paulian, who had, moreover recently overworked herself for examinations.

The municipality of Bar-le-Duc, in conjunction which the local branch of the National Aerial League, has decided to establish a military aerodrome near that town. The Municipal Council of Douai has voted a subvention of £1,600 towards the cost of establishing a military aviation centre at Douai. The Committee of National Military Aeronautics as a result of the appeal made at the meeting in the Sorbonne has received from private individuals, towns, Departments, and public bodies numerous further promises of aeroplanes, sheds, and sites for aerodromes.

While passing through Vironvay, near Louviers, a motor-car driven by an Englishman named John Reynol (?) struck and mortally injured a peasant named Adolphe Herquet, who was returning from the fields with his horses. The injured man died a few hours later. Mr. Reynol is now in custody at Louviers.

GERMANY.

Proposing the health of the Prince Regent of Bavaria at the banquet which followed the launch of the battleship Ersatz Odin at Kiel last Saturday, the Emperor expressed his satisfaction with Prince Ludwig's speech, one sentence of which, alluding to the watchword "firm in loyalty," he must particularly emphasize. He said :—

It should be a reminder to the officers and crew of the ship to devote all their energies in the service of their Fatherland to her protection, and the preservation of the spotless honour of her Flag. It should serve to recall to the mind of others in the world the stability of the Empire. Any one whose life is occupied with art knows the splendours of mosaic, and learns to treasure and admire the wonderful pictures which are formed out of it. When he looks at it from a distance he sees before him a composite picture of splendid colours, but when he goes up to it he becomes aware that the work of art is pieced together out of nothing but small separate stones which are of various shapes and hues, and are little forms individually self-contained. So it is with our Empire. Operating from a distance on a mighty whole it is pieced together out of single races proud of their individuality and loyal to their Hereditary Princely Houses whose flag of bright colours they have followed for centuries. All flocked as one man to the defence of the German Imperial Standard.

KOREA.

As the Japanese Foreign Office is supporting the proposal of Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea, for the abolition of the export duty on rice from Korea, Great Britain and France have protested on the ground that the abolition would be contrary to Clause 2 of the Korean Rescript in the Foreign Office declaration of August 29, 1910. The abolition of the duty would seriously prejudice export of rice from Saigon and Rangoon to Japan.

A telegram from Seoul states that a number of arrests have been made in connexion with a plot to assassinate Count Terauchi, governor-general of Korea. These include Baron Inchiko, ex-president of the Privy Council and president of the Y. M. C. A. in Korea.

PORTUGAL.

The British Minister at Lisbon, Sir Arthur Hardinge, on Sunday made an unofficial visit to the Lisbon Central Prison, the Limoeiro, and talked with some of the political prisoners, including Senhor Azevedo Castello Branco, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the last Monarchist Cabinet.

The Lisbon correspondent of "The Times" understands that the political prisoners are not barbarously nor cruelly treated, but most of the prisons are out of date and their condition is insanitary. The Government, however, has promised improvements.

RUSSIA.

Symptoms of unrest have appeared simultaneously among the students of St. Petersburg University and among the men of the Putiloff Works. It is surmised that the Socialist propaganda is responsible.

SPAIN.

The French Government has appointed as its three representatives on the Franco-Spanish Commission M. Guiot of the Morocco Caisse de la Dette, M. Maljean of the French Customs Office, and M. Sergent one of the heads of department at the French Ministry of Finance. There is a general expectation that the Madrid conversations will continue to make rapid and as it is believed, satisfactory progress. The fact that a number of Paris journals suggest the possibility of a meeting between King Alfonso and President Fallieres when once an understanding has been reached sufficiently testifies to the confidence which is entertained with regard to the ultimate result of the negotiations.

Reports are still coming in of the widespread devastation caused in Southern Spain by the floods. At Villaverde the bakers had to work day and night waist deep in water, to provide the famishing people with food. Only 11 sacks of flour were left at Coria when it was relieved. At Seville the bakers reduced the price of bread 20 per cent. to the relief funds. The Queen is sending a thousand garments. The Republicans and Socialists organized an enthusiastic reception to the King at Montilla Station after his visit to Seville.

SWITZERLAND.

The Jungfrau Railway tunnel was pierced as far as Jungfraujoch at 5-45 on Wednesday morning. This is the last station of the railway, and is at height of 12,070ft.

TURKEY.

The refusal of the inhabitants of a mill at Petritch (Seres) to lend their support to the new Bulgarian revolutionary propaganda has been the cause of a particularly revolting crime which is attributed by the authorities to the "komitadji" chief Donjo, whose band attacked the mill and ruthlessly massacred the inhabitants. The first reports stated that but five victims had fallen to the assassins, but, as a result of the official inquiry, it is stated to-day that eight Bulgarians were killed and three others mortally wounded. It has become evident that orders have been issued to the bandits that the Bulgarian villages are to be terrorized into extending their hospitality to the revolutionary propaganda.

The "Tanin" last Friday published the text of a memorial addressed to the Sultan by Kiamil Pasha on December 20. The ex-Grand Vizier's hostility to the Committee of Union and Progress, which he considers should devote itself to educational and social reform, and leave the Government a free hand, is evidently unabated. This most interesting feature of the memorial is the reference to the foreign policy of the Young Turks, who are charged with having alienated old friends, and with having given a pretext for Italian hostility by their provocative attitude. It expresses the opinion that the Arab, world especially Egypt, where the Khedive is hostile to the Committee, will learn from recent events that it cannot expect effective protection from Turkey, and Egypt will eventually declare her independence, after coming to an arrangement whereby she will be assured of the protection of the British Empire.

UNITED STATES.

According to the "Journal of Commerce," which is usually well informed on such matters, the Panama Canal Bill will, when introduced into the House, ignore the proposal of the Administration that United States shipping should be allowed a rebate on the Canal dues, and will provide specifically for equality of treatment for the shipping of all countries including United States coastwise trade. The Bill, it is stated, will empower the President to fix the dues between a maximum of about dolls. 1 25c. and a minimum of between 75c. to 90c. per net registered ton.

A second batch of about 100 children of the strikers at Lawrence (Mass.) arrived in New York last Saturday afternoon, and, headed by Labour and Socialist delegations, marched from Fifth-avenue to Union-square, where a mass meeting was held at which the speakers denounced the American Federation of Labour as unfair to unskilled workers. The children were later distributed among temporary guardians. The military authorities in Massachusetts say that they will not permit more children to be sent away without their parents' consent.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with deep gratitude for the help which has been accorded to the Fresh Air Fund by your readers that in opening our 21st yearly campaign, I ask you to allow me again to make an appeal for subscriptions through your columns. From my experience of what your readers have done in past years, I feel confident that I shall not appeal in vain.

His Majesty the King whose knowledge of the work done by the F. A. F. is drawn from a personal inspection of its methods, last year signified his intention of becoming its Patron. This gracious act, and the fact that His Majesty allotted £1,000 to the Fund from the Maharajah of Gwalior's Coronation Gift, was no doubt largely responsible for the fact that 1911 was a record year both in the matter of subscriptions and the number of children benefited. 235,000, poor, half-starved, ill-clothed children, drawn from the forty-one largest towns in the United Kingdom, in addition to London, had a glorious day in the fresh air of the country with a plentiful supply of good food. But a much more beneficial side of our work, and one which it is my great desire to increase very largely, is that of providing a holiday of two weeks duration for the town-side or in some rural spot for the entirely needy and neglected children. Last year, 4,580 such holidays were arranged; making a total for the past four years of 16,395. The cost per child for these fortnightly holidays is only 10, and if those who subscribe could see the children getting a brief respite from their usual wretched stifling surroundings, romping on the sands, paddling in the sea, running races, and doing their best to forget their troubles and cares,—they would feel abundantly rewarded for their generosity.

Those of us who are better provided for so far as this world's goods are concerned, arrange our holidays as a matter of course, but unless an institution like the Fresh Air Fund steps in and looks after the uncared for children of our large cities there would be no break from the monotony and the sufferings of their wretched existence.

In their courts and alleys the summer days are hot, stifling, and intolerable; the nights are even worse when six or eight are crowded together in one small, dirty, evil-smelling room! Such a life can hardly be imagined by dwellers in your bright land, and yet there are hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children who have to exist under these circumstances. It is with the children who are to be the men and women of the future that we deal. Our workers through the winter have had enquiries from thousands of children withdrawn, pinched faces and wistful eyes as to whether there is any chance for them of a respite. The answer for a great many of them is with your readers. Subscribers who feel moved to send remittances will have the knowledge that they have earned the gratitude and perhaps saved the life of a child who has scarcely a bright spot to look forward to until he is informed that a holiday has been secured for him.

A huge problem faces the F. A. F. There are quite 300,000 children in the United Kingdom, who, this coming summer will not get even one day's holiday, unless that day is provided by the F. A. F. Ninepence pays for a day in the country for one child, and £8. 2s. will provide for a complete party of 200 children with the necessary attendants to look after them. Who amongst your readers would like to commemorate some event in their family history by paying for such a party? The party may be known by whatever name the donor wishes.

An aspect of the Fresh Air Fund which commends itself to the practical is that there are no expenses of management. These are all borne by the Promoters, with the result that every penny subscribed goes to benefit the children for whom it is intended without any reduction.

The address of the Hon. Secretary is 23, St. Bride Street, London, E. C. and he will be glad to receive any sums that your readers care to forward. For the sake of the little ones for whom I plead, I trust that they there will be a generous response to my appeal.—Yours, &c.,

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

23, St. Bride St. London, E. C., Feb. 21.

THE Scottish Liberal members have decided to make a presentation to Lord Pentland, the late Secretary for Scotland, on his appointment to the Governorship of Madras, and to entertain him to a dinner at which the Prime Minister will probably preside.

ON the retirement of Mr. Robson, M. A., Principal of the Government College, Lahore, at the close of the current session, Major J. Stephenson, I. M. S., B. Sc., Professor of Biology in the College, will be appointed to the post in addition to his departmental duties. Major Stephenson has achieved distinction in biological research, is a member of various learned societies and is a good Persian scholar having translated the wor "Hak qiqat-ul-Haqiqat."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Two Long and Important Debates.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Feb. 19, when the House met Lord Chesterfield brought down from the Throne his Majesty's acknowledgment of the Address.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The main business was an interesting discussion on South African affairs, with special reference to British Indians, several questions being asked by Lord Ampthill. In one of these the noble lord inquired whether the Government had received any complaints from the British Indian community that the Gold Law of 1908 and the Township Amendment Act were affecting them with cruel injustice. Had, he asked further, any action been taken by the Government; and complained of delay and moved for papers.

Lord Emmott, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, urged that progress had been made towards a settlement. The question of the treatment of British Indians in South Africa was a complicated and a delicate one. The Union Ministers and the Government looked at the matter from different points of view, but he was glad to say that the Union Ministers had honestly tried to meet them, and had gone as far as public opinion would allow them.

Lord Crewe was completely in accord with what had been said as to the good will shown by the Ministers of the Union, but that good will had not been exhibited by many South Africans. This had aroused a good deal of bitterness and jealousy, and educated Indians resented the loose talk which classed them with the lowest type of Kaffir. What Indians desired and what India as a whole was determined, if it could be compassed, to get was that those Indians who were in South Africa should have a fair chance and not be subjected to disabilities. It was not the wise of most Indians that there should be further emigration from India to South Africa. He was quite certain the Colonial Government would not be backward in making representations to the South African Ministers if there was clear and positive evidence that such representations prove to be necessary.

The motion for papers was withdrawn, and the House rose at ten minutes to six o'clock.

THE CHOICE OF A NEW CAPITAL.

On Wednesday, February 21, at half-past four Earl Curzon proceeded to call attention to the policy of his Majesty's Government with regard to the removal of the capital of India to Delhi, and other connected matters.

Earl Curzon said :—It is not possible to deal briefly with every aspect of this great case. The decision is by far the most important decision that has been taken with reference to the government of India since the government of India was taken over by the Crown. This question must profoundly affect your rule in India for all time. On December 12 last we were told of the new and far-reaching steps which had been announced that morning at Delhi. It was no secret that all of us were taken by surprise. Lord Lansdowne then said we ought not to pass judgment hurriedly upon it, and we retained our rights to free criticism. Since then neither he nor I have said one thing about this matter. While the King was in India it appeared to us on this side that no note of discord should mar the effect of his Majesty's triumphal progress. No one ever rendered a greater service in India or any part of his Majesty's Dominions than the King by the conception and execution of his tour. If there is one point in his Majesty's tour to which I should like to call attention, it is the utterances of his Majesty himself. I do not believe that any series of speeches, wherever made, by a monarch or by any public man, was characterised by deeper insight, a more balanced and felicitous choice of words, or by more profound and genuine feeling. I know how moved Oriental peoples are by the supreme manifestation of royal power, and therefore, I of all men should not complain of the spectacular and dramatic events of such a scene as was witnessed at Delhi. The King himself made it perfectly clear that it was upon the advice of his Ministers that he was taking action. What, then, is the gravemen of our charge against Ministers? It is that they have decided upon a course involving the upheaval of traditions in India which have existed for 150 years, involving also the shifting of a capital and the creation of a new capital, the reversal of a great administrative Act, and the carving about of a great province. All these steps were decided upon in secret and behind the back of Parliament. Hitherto no great change has taken place in the government of India without discussion in both Houses of Parliament. Even Disraeli, with all his vividness of imagination, did not announce his policy making Queen Victoria Empress of India at a durbar. In this case you have utilised the Sovereign to setzle, in your sense, an issue of the most acutely controversial character, on which the parties both in this country and in India are sharply divided. This is a highly dangerous precedent, for if the King may be brought in to set up a new policy by one party he might be brought in to upset the policy by another. (Hear, hear.) If the policy which you have placed in the mouth of the Sovereign proves to be a popular policy—which we all hope it may be—then the credit for it will in large measure attach to the Sovereign. But supposing your policy it not so fortunate in its results, then some portion of the blame will fall on the innocent shoulders of the Sovereign himself.

These are the reasons why we think your conduct is unconstitutional, and by unconstitutional I mean contrary to the established practice and usage of our Constitution. You have done in India what has never been done before. You have done what you would not dare to have done in England. If your proposals were so controversial that you could not rely on the judgment of the public, then you ought not to have advanced them by the method you have. (Hear, hear.) If, on the other hand, they were so reasonable and popular as you claim them to be, there ought to have been no hesitation in submitting them to the judgment of public opinion. (Opposition cheers.)

Continuing, his lordship said that, as regarded Calcutta, it had always seemed to him to be a worthy capital of British rule in India. The English built it, English capital made it, and from Calcutta Englishmen had built up to its present commanding height the fabric of British rule in India.

With regard to the reversal of the partition of Bengal, he said that he carried through the partition of Bengal because of the scandalous method of administration in the eastern province, the shocking neglect of education and public works, and the oppression of the inhabitants, due to one man government. As time went on the fruits of that policy became manifested in the improvement of education and government, and the agitation against it died down. The reversal of that policy had been hailed as a triumph for agitation, and regarded as an exhibition of weakness. The position of the Mahomedans in East Bengal was one of the saddest features of the situation. It was a matter of common knowledge throughout India that their leading nobleman, when he was decorated the other day at Delhi, said :—"The ribbon you hang round my neck is a halter with which I am to hang myself."

The noble lord next discussed the subject of the changes as they would affect Assam. Assam was treated as a petty pawn on the board, to be moved without any particular regard to what was wanted or desired.

After criticising in detail the administrative changes, Lord Curzon came again to the choice of Delhi as the capital. He did not deny the glamour of the name Delhi, but if they wanted to draw happy omens for the future the less they said about the history of Delhi the better. The points he wished to raise were the healthiness of Delhi, its strategic position, and the accessibility of the Government and the capital to public opinion. On the subject of the security of the position of Delhi, he said :—I know many good authorities in India who are by no means convinced of the desirability of placing the seat of government and the residence of the Viceroy in such a position. The situation, so far as I understand it, must cause some anxiety. But supposing all these doubts are dissolved, supposing you get your site, drainage, and water supply, and are perfectly satisfied as to the strategical security of the position—

I hope that may be the case—will this new capital be a source of strength to the Government? Will it help them better to understand India and to grasp its problems? I believe the Government may be shut off from the main current of public life, and may suffer from bureaucratic self-satisfaction.

What will this cost? The Government of India say that the cost of the transfer to Delhi will be considerable, that a sum of £4,000,000 will be necessary and that against that is to be set the rise in value of Government land at Delhi, the selling of Government land and buildings of Calcutta, and the utilisation of the Durbar works at Delhi. I have not found a single one who has estimated the cost of these proceedings at less than £8,000,000 sterling; the majority estimate them at £10,000,000 sterling, and there are others who think the cost will be £12,000,000 sterling. A moment when money was so urgently needed for railways, irrigation, education, public works, and social reform (hear, hear) is the moment which the Government have chosen to place upon the Indian taxpayer this enormous additional burden.

I would, in conclusion, draw attention to that announcement of the Goverament of India in which they lightheartedly declare that the only possible solution of the difficulty would appear to be gradually to give the provinces a larger measure of self-government until you establish all over India autonomous local administrations. This picture of a federation of self-governing and quasi-independent States in India—a sort of Home Rule all round—may be good or bad—I think it is bad—but nobody can doubt that it is a scheme wholly different from anything which has hitherto prevailed. With the capital at Delhi, and with such a form of government, your Viceroy will become a sort of puppet, and there will spring up independent principalities, and when the hour of danger comes that danger can only be suppressed by a strong central Government.

Apologising for the length of his speech, his lordship said that the House would be of little use if on an occasion fraught with such tremendous consequences as this its members did not fearlessly state what they conceived to be the truth. (Cheers.)

The Marquess of Crewe denied that it was necessary to obtain previous parliamentary sanction to the changes, and said the whole policy was worked out step by step between the Government of India and the Government at home as a series of problems of administration. They were all aware that the ultimate control of Parliament over all Indian matters could not be disputed, but Parliament had never wished to discuss the details of administrative acts of the Indian Government before-hand, although of course, it reserved itself the right of saying that those who carried out these administrative acts must be subjects to any penalty that Parliament might think fit to inflict upon them if those acts were disapproved of. Coming to the charge that the announcement ought not to have been by his Majesty in person, Lord Crewe said he did not think it was possible to draw any distinction between the announcement made on such an occasion by his Majesty's own lips or made on his behalf by the Viceroy in his presence. He was convinced that there would have been a feeling all over India of bitter disappointment if it had turned out that the Durbar was merely an occasion for a spectacle or pageant. In the Government's view the occasion and the subjects were absolutely wedded together, and to have shirked the responsibility of making the announcement on the particular occasion would simply have shown timidity. With regard to the removal of the capital, Lord Crewe said there was a growing feeling that the long sway of the Government of India in the hills did more to impress upon the minds of the people that British rule was alien rule than almost any other feature connected with the Government of India. So far from being more aloof from public opinion, the Government of India at Delhi would be in a better position in some respects to keep in touch with the main current of Indian opinion than in the past. As to healthiness, he said the Government would run no risk in setting apart for the new capital any area that could not be thoroughly drained, and he assured Lord Curzon that there was no doubt there would be a copious and good water supply. On the question of strategical position, he did not believe the risks Lord Curzon feared were probable. Coming to the question of Bengal, he said he was impressed with the importance of breaking the association between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal. He knew in no part of the empire any system so ill-designed to stand the stress of critical times as the relationship which existed between the Governments of India and Bengal. Concerning the financial aspect, he said the estimate of Government of India did not profess to be an exhaustive one, but he hoped the total result would not largely exceed the estimate. The changes brought the system of government in Bengal into line with other parts of India, and adjusted the balance between various sections of the population, and he expressed the opinion that the new division would be thoroughly popular. He denied that the matter had been done in a spirit of hurry, and said that in India Lord Curzon would find himself in an infinitesimal minority, the general opinion there being that the benefits to be obtained from the changes were greater than any damage either to substance or sentiment which could be sustained.

The Earl of Minto moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House rose at five minutes past eight.

Thursday, February 22.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at four o'clock.

CHANGES IN INDIA.

The debate on Earl Curzon's motion for papers relating to the removal of the capital of India to Delhi, and other connected matters, was resumed by.

The Earl of Minto, who said that it would be a calamity if anything should be said to mar the magnificent results of their Majesties' visit to India. Therefore, he did not desire so much to criticise the details of the scheme as to complain of the manner in which knowledge of the scheme had been withheld from the Indian public until it had been announced as an accepted policy. It seemed to him that the Government had shown little consideration for the opinion of the English community in India in regard to the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. As to the question of the partition of Bengal, he believed that there was very little genuine national feeling in the agitation on that subject. One of the greatest difficulties we had to contend with was the correspondence which went on between Bengalee agitators and politicians in England, and the opinions of these agitators were accepted as if they really represented the opinions of the general population. One of the most weighty decisions ever made by a British Government was taken without consultation with a single soul outside the Viceroy's council, and without asking the advice of a single statesman in this country, no matter how specially qualified he might be. However much he regretted the necessity for that debate, he did not see how it could, on public grounds, have been justifiably avoided, or how the necessity for a discussion of such a momentous decision affecting the welfare of our great imperial interests could have been lost sight of by any members of that House.

Lord Harris could not take the gloomy view of the important changes in the administration of India held by Earl Curzon. Whether or not what was done was constitutional was a matter for discussion. He was inclined to describe the action of the Secretary of State for India as piece of presumption which had been justified by the results. He thought he might almost describe it as a stroke of genius.

Lord Macdonnell felt it necessary to express views at variance with those of Lord Curzon, whose commanding intellect and lofty ideals of government he had always regarded with the utmost admiration. He was not competent to speak on the constitutional question, but he agreed with other speakers as to the necessity of the pronouncement made at the Delhi Durbar. There was no doubt that a pronouncement of a far-reaching and unique character was expected from his Majesty's presence in India. The policy of Lord Curzon in regard to Bengal and Assam was, in his opinion, pernicious, and the arrangement which had now been made was the best that was possible under the circumstances.

Lord Ampthill regretted profoundly that the debate had taken place. He was deeply impressed by what Lord Lansdowne said last year, that nothing that House could say or do could alter what had been announced. The word of the King-Emperor had been passed, and that word was irrevocable. There was nobody there who would wish to alter the scheme. The people of India had cheerfully assented to the changes, and it was their opinion which really mattered. He was not persuaded that anything unconstitutional had been done, or that any of the unwritten laws had been violated.

Viscount Morley (Lord President of the Council) said that the noble lord who had just sat down had truly said that the discussion would be ineffectual and the motion would produce no result or change of policy. He confessed that the speech of the noble earl (Lord Curzon) was all that could be desired from a man of his authority and antecedent. They were all surprised and somewhat shocked that he should have thought it worth while to have brought up the story of the Indian who had been invested with a ribbon and who had made an offensive remark about it. For hispart, he had satisfied himself that the story was completely unfounded and untrue. Even had it been true, he thought the noble lord, upon reflection, would agree that it would have been better to have omitted it. Lord Minto had dwelt upon the point that there ought to have been more ample discussion before the decision was announced and more consultation with the Indian authorities and Indian governors. What could have been the effect of such consultation? The matter depended not upon old history or upon old arguments thrashed out, but upon the present actual situation. He was blamed for not, on coming into office, reversing the partition of Bengal right away. He did not like the method in which that partition was carried out, but there were reason, why they did not proceed to immediate reversal. First, they were a new Government. It was all-important when there had been a great party sweep in Great Britain that nothing should be done which would make the Indian people believe that there was going to be in consequence a great sweep or reversal of policy. Again, the Government considered that the partition having only been then in operation for six months or less, it would have been wrong and rash for them at once to reverse the operation, the effects of which they had no real opportunity of examining. A third reason was that the Government were engaged upon a project of Council reform which many people regarded as dangerous and hazardous in the extreme, and would open the door to all kinds of mischief. Dealing with the constitutional point, the late Lord Salisbury, speaking in that House, once said : "I hold that the monarch should seem to be as little constitutional as possible." He thought he understood what Lord Salisbury meant, but it was a doubtful proposition. It was quite true that the Sovereign could exercise executive power to an enormous extent within specific restrictions of the law, but the ultimate responsibility for Indian government rested beyond all question with the Imperial Government, represented by the Secretary of State, and in the last resort with Parliament. Was it not clear that the Government by this step had satisfied public opinion in India, however they might define it, and public opinion at home? That step had been received with warm approval in India, both by the Anglo-Indian officials and by the Indian population, and here also, if they could judge by the Press and by that debate, it had been approved. He did not think, therefore, that there was anything to justify the language which had been used on the constitutional question. (Hear, hear).

Earl Curzon said that he could not be held responsible for the form in which the story had been sent out to India.

The Marquess of Lonsdowne said that eighteen years had passed since he left India, and he realised fully that circumstances had changed very much in India during that period, and that the impressions which he had formed in past days might have become considerably out of date. He also agreed with the desire expressed by Lord Minto that nothing might be said in the course of the discussion which might appear to detract from the brilliant and unbroken success of the recent visit of his Majesty to his Indian Empire. It was in his knowledge that a number of people in this country and in India had very grave doubts indeed as to the wisdom of the new policy, but for the reason that he had given were unwilling to express their misgivings or apprehensions. Their lordships had ample right to examine with freedom the great new departure which was about to be made. There could be no doubt that in the history of India the departure of the Government from Calcutta would be an imperishable landmark, nor was it likely that the visit of his Majesty would have been signalised in this manner had it not been for the consciousness of his Majesty's advisers that these changes were of the most momentous description. He (Lord Lansdowne) did not desire to raise the high constitutional point. He was content to argue that this thing was done in a manner wholly unprecedented, and which did not form by any means a desirable precedent for the future. The case made by Lord Curzon was that, whatever opposition his partition had encountered at first that opposition had been entirely overcome. A most serious factor in the controversy was that during the years when Lord Curzon's partition was being bitterly and even unscrupulously attacked, the officials of the Government of India had constantly intimated that the partition was a settled thing, and there was no prospect of its being disturbed or altered. The change could not fail to have come as a serious shock and disappointment to those who relied on the continuation of Lord Curzon's policy. He was quite unconvinced by any of the arguments he had heard as to the alleged unfitness of Calcutta to be the capital. It seemed to him to possess all the attributes likely to make it a worthy capital. Speaking from personal experience, he did not see that any difficulty could arise from the presence of two governors in the city. On the contrary, it was often a considerable advantage to the Governor of India to be able to confer personally with the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. It would be unfortunate for the Government of India to lose its connection with Calcutta. Delhi was not in the least likely to have the attributes necessary for a capital. It would probably be not a great centre of life and activity, but little better than a cantonment grouped round the official residences, with bazaars and other places necessary for the supply of those residences, but without any of the mixed society to be found in Calcutta. Under the new arrangement the Government would practically be shut up in Simla and Delhi all the year. With regard to the estimated cost, he said frankly that he had met no one who believed that the extent of the cost of all this was going to be kept within the limit of £4,000,000, or anything like it. He did not think he was putting it too high when he said there was room for doubt as to the advisability of all these changes. Owing to the desire of the Government to introduce this new policy as a dramatic surprise they had precluded themselves from seeking the kind of information and advice to which in ordinary circumstances they would have been bound to resort. The legitimate deduction from the noble marquess's explanation as to the time of the pronouncement was that when a new departure in policy was likely to meet with an inconvenient reception they should rush the public into it, dispensing with all the usual and time-honoured processes which had always been observed when a really great departure took place. What an argument that was for a Liberal Minister to use! No one would be better pleased than they would be if the apprehensions which they had expressed proved to be groundless, and no one hoped more sincerely that the bright page in history which his Majesty had inscribed in the annals of the empire would be followed by an unbroken record of prosperity, contentment, and good government. (Cheers.)

Lord Curzon's motion was withdrawn.

At five minutes to eight o'clock their lordships adjourned until Tuesday.

Tuesday, Feb. 20.

GOVERNORSHIP OF BEHAR.

Mr. MacCallum Scott asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether, in drawing up the plans for the creation of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Behar, Chota Nagpore, and Orissa, the Government has reconsidered Lord Curzon's original proposal that the Uriya speaking population of the district of Ganjam, now included in Madras, with a large majority of people of different race and language, should be associated with the kindred Uriya-speaking population of Orissa for purposes of government and administration; whether this proposal would be acceptable to the whole of the Uriya-speaking peoples; whether the recent census figures show that some of the objections which led to the proposal being abandoned were unfounded; and whether, in view of these census figures and of the favourable opportunity presented by the changes in Bengal, he will ask the Indian Government to express its views on this proposal.

Mr. Montagu: Such questions of readjustment of provisional boundaries as the very important one to which my hon. friend refers are engaging the most careful consideration of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. But the Secretary of State has decided that there shall be no immediate readjustment of boundaries in connection with the formation of the new provinces announced in the King's Speech at Delhi. These corrections can always be made subsequ

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Question asked in British Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, February 19, Sir J. Lonsdale asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the boycott of British firms in Persia; and whether any steps had been taken to stop the treatment to which British traders and their representatives were subjected.

Mr. Acland: My attention has been called to the matter. My latest information is to the effect that the Persian Government are taking all possible steps for the removal of the boycott in the one remaining instance at Shiraz. All other cases have been dealt with satisfactorily.

THE ATTACK ON A BRITISH CONSUL.

Sir J. Lonsdale asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether Mr. Smart, the British Consul, whose escort was recently attacked with fatal results, was to be afforded compensation; and what further steps were being taken to safeguard the roads in Persia.

Mr. Acland: His Majesty's Government intend to demand from the Persian Government compensation for the attack on Mr. Smart and his escort. With regard to the second paragraph of the hon. member's question the matter is still under consideration; but it is understood that the Swedish officers in the service of the Persian Government have elaborated a scheme for policing the Bashire-Ispahan road.

Sir J. Lonsdale asked whether the hon. gentleman could state the number of casualties and the amount of compensation asked for.

Mr. Acland: The casualties in the two incidents which occurred were:—Three killed, one missing, and ten wounded, excluding Mr. Smart. Three of the wounded are probably permanently disabled, and three others are severely wounded. The total value of the animals killed and the property destroyed was £9334, and the total amount of compensation asked for, including that for loss of property, is £4,734.

INDEPENDENCE OF PERSIA.

The debate on the address was resumed.

Mr. Ponsonby on February 21.—As an amendment moved to add at end: But we humbly represent to your Majesty that the failure of your Majesty's Government to take effective steps to preserve the integrity and independence of Persia in accordance with the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 constitute a grave menace to your Indian Empire and to the best interests of this country.

The hon. member complained that Sir E. Grey had attributed to his critics the advocacy of a policy of maximum interference in every part of the world and the minimum of friendship. What he (Mr. Ponsonby) and his friends had always asked for was non-interference and that Persia should be allowed to work out her own salvation. When a country was torn by internal dissensions her best friends stood aside, but Russia had taken that occasion to increase her activities in Persia and this country had been guilty of humiliating acquiescence. With a Russian army of occupation in Persia, oppression in all quarters, and the hanging of leaders, he had been surprised to read in our K. Grey's speech at Manchester a statement that the object which it had been hoped to achieve by the Anglo-Russian agreement had been achieved and that the agreement on both sides had been kept. There could be no doubt that the agreement had been broken. Russia's attitude had been perfectly consistent. She was merely carrying out her policy of expansion, and this country was not merely backing up Russia in Persia, but helping her to establish herself as a first-class Power In moving this amendment he was not actuated merely by a sentimental desire to see justice done.

Mr. Morel seconded the amendment, and denounced the hanging by the Russians of sympathisers with the constitutional movement who had had no participation in disorder.

Sir Mark Sykes said the present situation, in his opinion, contained the seeds of great future danger unless we took a certain definite line at once because Russian policy was to find a sea outlet.

Col. Yate contended that this was a question which could not be regarded from the point of view of sentiment alone. During the whole of this disturbance Russian commerce had increased while British interests had not received the attention to which they were entitled. In Southern Persia there was a state of disorder which the Persian Government was absolutely unable to deal with without outside assistance, and British commerce was suffering. The independence of Persia at the present moment was a fiction, and if the independence and integrity of Persia was to be maintained in the future, it would only be maintained through the Anglo-Russian Convention. It had prevented Persia being torn by factions—(cheers)—and had protected her against herself.

Sir Edward Grey said he had never regarded the Anglo-Russian agreement for a moment as an extension of our responsibilities. He regarded it as a limitation of our action rather than an extension. Mr. Ponsonby had said that what had happened under the agreement had damaged us strategically. But how? That question depended upon the use made of Russian influence in Northern Persia, and that influence had not been used in any way to make the Indian frontier strategically worse off. The presence of Russian troops in North Persia was due to various causes in consequence of disputes which had arisen, but not in order to effect a permanent occupation of the country. There were Turkish troops in Persia, and the contention of the Russian Government had been that their presence prejudiced her strategical interests. Mr. Ponsonby had admitted that there was Russian influence in the north of Persia before the Anglo-Russian agreement was made, but he said that the Persian revolution had destroyed that influence. Did anybody suppose that we could have worked the Anglo-Russian agreement in this way, that we were to tell Russia the revolution had destroyed her influence in the north of Persia, that she must not attempt to regain it, but that we, on our side, must maintain the absolute security of the Indian frontier which was guaranteed to us by the agreement? They could not work any agreement in that one-sided way. In regard to the present situation, we had taken a strong line about the ex-Shah, and said we could not recognise him again. As a consequence of the ex-Shah's return to Persia, the Persian Government was crippled and our trade suffered because the roads were blocked. That he regarded as a sufficient justification for us to say we would not recognise the ex-Shah and that the first object of importance was to keep him out of the country. As far as they could, his Majesty's Government had done all they could do to discourage the ex-Shah. They had shown him that they could not recognise him, that his case was hopeless and he had better leave the country. The joint Note had been handed in on the lines of his telegram of the 7th instant. The terms of the loan were roughly these: The British and Russian Government would advance to meet the immediate requirements of the Persian Government a sum of £200,000-jointly, to be spent under the supervision of the Treasurer-General. The British share, £1000,000 was to be devoted as far as possible in the provision of gendarmeris for the protection of the trade routes in the south.

An Hon. Member: What rate of interest?

Sir E. Grey said the agreed rate was seven per cent. Somebody said the loan was a small one. Of course it was small. They did not want to grant big loans beyond what was necessary to keep the trade routes open. Therefore they limited it to the smallest possible amount necessary to meet the emergencies and to enable the Persian Government to restore order on the southern routes. In the next paragraph the Persian Government was informed that the ex-Shah and his adherents would receive no support from either the Russian or the British Government. The amount of the pension was being arranged. Some comment had been made on the fact that the reduced army would be under the command of Russian officers. That was no new thing in Persia. It existed long before the Anglo-Russian agreement. The next point was that Persia was required to conform to the terms of the Anglo-Russian Convention. That was a very necessary provision, because if we and the Russian Government agreed that there were certain parts of Persia in which they would not push their respective interests it was essential that the Persian Government should not upset that Col. Yate had said that our trade had suffered recently more than Russian trade had suffered. That was quite true, because Russia had herself sent forces into the north of Persia to control the trade routes. On the whole, he thought the Government had done right not to send a force into Southern Persia. The course they had adopted was the one best calculated in the long run to secure the object they had in view. He had been asked to say a word about the Trans-Persian Railways. It was not the policy of His Majesty's Government to oppose railway development in Persia—because sooner or later that must come—but to give it such encouragement and support as would secure that if and when a Trans-Persian railway was made it would be made under such conditions as to break of gauge and route as would satisfy the Indian Government. (Hear, hear.) He had been asked as to the terms on which M. Monet had been appointed Treasurer-General. The appointment was only temporary—it had not yet been definitely confirmed as a permanent appointment.

In conclusion Sir E. Grey, speaking generally, said if we were to intervene in Persia we must base our intervention on British interests. It was impossible for Great Britain to undertake to act as arbitrator in all the different parts of the world. He deprecated the practice which some hon. gentlemen had fallen into of accepting every statement which was adverse to Russia, and of ignoring all that was favourable to Russia, or that dealt with the provocation she had received. Whatever Russia had done in Northern Persia had been done with sole regard to the effect of fears in Persia as to her interests, and not with fear that we should take advantage of the situation. Without the agreement we should have no security that we should not have found ourselves one day face to face with the fact that Russian influence in the North of Persia has led to a concession for a railway towards our frontier. It was natural that the House should expect papers. He gave instructions before the House met that papers should be got ready, and he hoped they would be laid about the middle of next month.

Mr. Ponsonby said he was deeply disappointed with the speech of the Foreign Secretary, but his object in moving the amendment was rather to get a discussion of the question than to divide the House. He, therefore asked leave to withdraw the amendment.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The House rose at half-past eight.

Teheran, February 15 ("Times").—In spite of repeated announcement that fresh elections are shortly to be held, I am able to state that there has never been any question of an immediate revival of the Mejliss. All sober politicians recognise that the Constitutional experiment is for the present over, although a future revival is not impossible. Hitherto Tabriz, Resht, Ispahan, and Meshed have been the strongest adherents of the Mejliss, but they are no longer in a position to foment any effective agitation, while the South has for long been totally indifferent to the Constitution, and for that matter to the Central Government. No official communication either for or against the Mejliss has, however, been made by the British and Russian Legations, nor has the question been the subject of negotiations between the two Governments.

The technical difficulty that, so long as the Constitution is neither legally abolished nor suspended, the Mejliss alone can authorise railway or other concessions or loans is not, I understand, regarded seriously by the British and Russian Governments. A precedent exists in the concessions granted by the ex-Shah after the bombardment of the first Mejliss, although then, as now, new elections were promised. The validity of these concessions was not questioned later on, because they were supported by the British and Russian Governments.

A more real difficulty lies in finding some way of enabling the Treasurer-General to check the plundering tendencies hitherto common to all Cabinets and most high officials. Mr. Shuster always refused the Cabinet's requisitions for pay for non-existent troops and other well-known devices for lining the pockets of the grandees by saying that the Mejliss had not authorised this expenditure. This resource is denied to M. Morgard. It is believed, however, that by relying on the extensive powers which the Mejliss originally conferred on the Treasurer-General, together with the active and continual support of the British and Russian Legations, he will be enabled to exercise an effective control.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Persia," March 8.

The P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Persia" with the English mails of the 23rd February, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, brought the following passengers:—

Ali Mr. Asaf
Anderson, Major S.
Arnold, Mrs. ceymour
Austin, Mr. Lindsay
Badward, Mr. T.
Bailey, Miss
Bainbridge, Mr. H. G.
Baker, Mr. C. T.
Barrett, Mr
Begg, Mr. H. A.
Begg, Mrs.
Berry, Mr. E. F.
Blackhall, Mr. J. O.
Blake, Mr. W.
Blanford, Lieut P. T.
Bliss, Mrs. C.
Blood, Lieut W. H.
Boocock, Mr. J.
Bostock, Mr. Henry
Bostock, Miss G.
Brockbar, Rev. A.
Brockbank, Mrs. and infnt.
Bromhead, Miss
Brook, Mr. H. S.
Banbury, Mr. E.
Burnham, Mrs. J. C.
Butler, Mr. T.
Cemeron, Mr. J.
Candide, Mr.
Carter, Miss N. G.
Carter, Mr. R. S.
Chapman, Miss
Charles, Miss E.
Collins, Mr. G. Edward
Cooper, Mr. A. T.
Cooper, Mr. R.
Crawford, Major A. G.
Crawford, Mrs. and infnt.
Cruickshank, Capt. J. E.
Curtis, Mr. E. B.
Damala, Mr. J. J.
Damala, Mrs.
Davis, Miss M.
Da. Mr. P.
Dugdale, Mr.
Dugdale, Mrs.
Dungworth, Rev. A.
Dungworth, Mrs. child and infant
Dunk, Miss
Edwards, Capt. W. F. B.
Elger, Mr. John
Elger, Mrs.
Farnborough, Mr. R. W.
Faulkner, Mrs. A. A. M.
Fawkes, Mr. A. H.
Fawkes, Mrs.
Finzel, Mr. H. C.
Fletcher, Mr. P. N.
French, Miss Mabel
Gamlen, Mr. R. L.
Gamlen, Mrs.
Gibson, Mr. J. C.
Graham, Mr. J. Fuller
Grant, Lieut. R. A. P.
Haines, Lieut. J. B.
Hall, Mr. I. A.
Harkness, Miss
Hawes, Mr. J. W.
Hawes, Mrs.
Healey, Mr. C.
Heathcote, Capt. Campbell.
Heidsieck, Mr. C. M.
Heanell, Capt. A. N.
Hill, Miss B.
Hobbss Mr. Sydney
Houghton, Mr. W. H. E.
Hunter, Mr. R. S.
Ingram, Mrs. A. Gordon
Jackson, Major K. H.
Jenkins, Mr. T.
Johnston, Miss S.
Kinkea, Mrs. L.
Kiosz, Mr. W. H.
Lambert, Mr. P. J.
Lewis, Mr. W.
Llewellyn, Mr. A.
Locke, Mr. F. H.
Lascombe, Rev. H.
Lyall, Capt. A. G.
Main, Mr. J.
McNeill, Mr. A. H.
McNeill, Mrs.
Meakin, Miss
Mennell, Mr. F. W.
Miller, Mr. W.
Mitchell, Mr. N.
Moore, Mr. E.
Morris, Miss
Morton, Mr. E.
Mulligan, Mr. H. S.
Mulock, Mrs.
Mulock, Miss
Murray, Lieut. E. M.
Nag, Mr. N. O.
Nailer, Mr. W.
Nisashi, Mr. C. S.
Oba, Mr. T.
Ogilvie, Mr. J. S.
Ogilvie, Mrs.
Osborne, Mrs. Tod
Paulin, Mr. C. R.
Paynter, Mr. B.
Peake, Mrs. C. W.
Price, Miss M. J.
Ray, Miss Christine
Redford, Mr. A.
Redford, Mrs.
Reinhold, Capt. C. H.
Roberts, Mr. G. A.
Roome, Major R. E.
Savoie, Mr.
Scorey, Mr. B.
Spear, Mr. W.
Suhvan, Col. G. D.
Tuckwell, Miss Gertrude and maid
Vibart, Mr. F.
Watson, Mr. A. G.
Watson, Mr. J. Coofe
Way, Mr. E. A.
White, Mr. A.
Whitty, Mr.
Williams, Miss A.
Willis, Mr. F.
Willis, Mrs.
Wilson, Mr. H. B.
Woodford, Mr. E. H.
Wooler, Mr. S. P.
Wragg, Mr. H.
Wright, Mrs. G. G. two children an infant.
Wynne, Mr. J. N.

As the Japanese Foreign Office is supporting the proposal of Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Corea, for the abolition of the export duty on rice from Corea, Great Britain and France have protested on the ground that the abolition would be contrary to Clause 2 of the Corean Rescript in the Foreign Office declaration of Aug 29 1910. The abolition of the duty would seriously prejudice the export of rice from Saigon and Rangoon to Japan.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS
NO REMEDY IS SO UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL AS
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR
FOR 86 YEARS
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been prescribed in England for Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma. By the peculiar exercise of its Balsamic qualities it soothes the Chest and speedily relieves
THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.
Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Army in India.
Feb. 20.

The King has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army:—

Lieuts to be Capts—J D Strong 30th Punjabis Oct 16. R H Skinner, 91st Punjabis (Lighs Infantry) (Jan 11).

The King has approved of the admission of the following gentlemen to the Indian Medical Service as Lieuts on probation:—R H Candy M B P J Veale, M B H Hingston, M B J C Bhamcha F J Anderson H J M Cursetjee, M B J S S Martin, M B P F Gow, M B R V Morrison M B J C Dey M B J W Jones, M B and J H Hislop, M B (Jan. 27).

The King has approved of the confirmation of the commissions of the following Lieuts on probation of the Indian Medical Service, with effect from July 29, 1911.—J A Sinton, M B E R Armstrong M B D F Murphy, M B C J Stocker M B E E Doyle; C M Plumptre; A W Duncan; Plumptre L F Brandenbourg, M B J E Seudamore M B H L Barker. M B; E A Penny, M B and G B Harland, M B.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officer of the Indian Army:—Brev Col E R Hartigan (Feb 1).

Feb 17.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieut H F Geary has been permitted to resign his commission to avoid Court-martial (Feb 17).

Feb 19.

Chief Gunner W G Richards has been promoted to the rank of Lieut in his Majesty's Fleet (Feb 18).

The following Staff Paymasters have this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in his Majesty's Fleet:—W E Crocker F A F Banbury, H J D Spriggs.

Staff Paymaster A J Dyer has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster on the Retired List.

War Office. Feb. 20.

The Gloucestershire Regiment.

Maj-Gen. Sir Francis Howard to be Col., vice Maj-Gen. and Hon Lieut-Gen W Roberts, C B deceased (Jan 6)

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Capt H G A Thomson, R Warwickshire Reg to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General (Feb 14).

Cavalry.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers—Lieut R A Reddie retires on retired pay to serve in the special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb 21). 21st (Empress of Indian's) Lancers—Lieut G L Smith to be Capt (Jan 19); Sec Lieut S Howes to be Lieut (Jan 16).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Capt N G Wyatt is seconded for service on the Staff (Jan 31). The following Lieuts to be Capts—A P Heneage, H W Wynter (Jan 22).

R G A—Supernumerary Capt E L Bond is restored to the establishment (Jan 23) Supernumerary, Lieut K B Ferguson is restored to the establishment (Feb 1).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Qrmr. and Hon Capt C Waldron is placed on retired pay (Feb 18).

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards—The following Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieut:—B L Fletcher, and to remain seconded (Nov. 11, 1911); A W J J Douglas-Dick (Nov. 11, 1911); G F de Teissier (Dec. 28, 1911).

Infantry.

R Fusiliers (City of London Reg.)—Capt. E B Frederick is seconded for service on the staff (Feb. 4); Capt. E G S L'E Malone retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb. 21).

Bedfordshire Reg.—Sec. Lieut. A G Corah to be Lieut. (Feb. 10.)

R Scots Fusiliers—Capt. D S Robertson is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb. 9).

S Wales Borderers—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Feb. 16:—The following Lieuts. are seconded while studying the Russian language:—M E Yeatman (Jan. 1); H G C Fowler (Jan. 5).

R Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. R Blackett retires on retired pay (Feb. 21); the following Lieuts. to be Capt:—E R Lloyed, and to remain supernumerary; W E Rothwell Feb. 21).

Gloucestershire Reg.—Sec. Lieut. W R N Leslie to be Lieut. (Jan. 10).

Duke of Cornwall's L I—Lieut.-Col. and Brev-Col. F H Chapman, M V O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay (Feb 19); Maj. H D Tuson to be Lieut.-Col. (Feb 19); Sec Lieut A C A Aves to be Lieut (Jan 3).

Black Watch (R Highlanders)—Capt H C Leaverton is placed temporarily on the Half-pay on List account of ill-health (Feb 13).

Queen's Own (R W Kent Reg)—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—J K Kay (Jan 22); W F MacNeece (Feb 2).

Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own)—Capt T E Baring is seconded for service on the Staff (Feb 3).

Army Service Corps.

Lieut-Col A E Cuming, on completion of five year's service as a regimental Lieut-Col, retires on retired pay (Feb 20); Capt L Matteson retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Articles 510 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 (Feb 21).

Army Medical Service.

R A M C—Lieut-Col G F Gubbin is placed on retired pay (Feb 19); Maj A J Luther to be Lieut-Col (Feb 19).

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt. W M Millar to be Maj (Dec 7, 1911).

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Sec Lieut S L Thompson, from Unattached List T F (Univ Candidate), to be Sec Lieut with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army (Jan. 17, 1911), but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Feb 21, 1912.

Army Ordnance Department.

Inspector of Ordnance Machinery 2nd Class and Hon Capt J J Mills is seconded for service under the Canadian Government (Feb 16); Superny. Inspector of Ordnance Machinery 2nd Class and Hon. Capt W J P Rodd is restored to the establishment (Feb 16)

Memoranda.

The following officer are granted brevet promotion as stated (Feb 21):—As Lieut-Col:—Major the Hon. Charles J Sackville-West, Kings, R R C, a General Staff Officer second grade at the War Office; Major H E Gogarty, Worcestershire Reg; Maj (temporary Lieut-Col) G McK Franks R A, a General Staff Officer second grade at the Staff College Quetta; Maj (temporary Lieut-Col) L J Bols, D S O, Devon Reg, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at the Staff College; Maj G H B Freeth, D S O Lancashire Fusiliers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Northern Command. As Major:—Capt C H Harington, D S O, King's (Liverpool Reg), Brigade Maj, 6th Infantry Brigade; Capt S G Loch, D S O, R E, a Brigade Major in India; Capt B E W Childs, R Irish Reg, a staff Captain at the War Office.

Capt A C B Alexander, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (Feb 21).

Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut A Dennis, R E, is granted the honorary rank of Capt (Feb 15).

Admiralty, 20th February.

Sub-Lieutenant Hugh Alan Colville Dick has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th July.

Admiralty, 21th February.

Boatswain Patrick Peter Coleman has this day been promotsd to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Clerk Stuart Watson has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 10th February.

Admiralty, 22nd February.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order-in-Council of 28th March, 1903:—Lieutenant John William Harris Budge has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Henry Berridge Cox has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 20th February. In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th May, 1904—Chief Boatswain William Henry Dorrington Strath has been granted the rank of Lieutenant on being pensioned. Dated 21st February, Gunner Oliver Lee has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

General Roger Pine Coffin is placed on the Retired List on account of age, under the provisions of Order-in-Council of 29th November, 1881 Lieutenant-General Sir William Thompson Adair, K.C.B., Supernumerary, to be General on the Establishment, vice Coffin retired. Dated 22nd February.

Admiralty, 23rd February.

Surgeon Arthur Robertson Davidson, M B has this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 23rd February.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

Royal Military College, Major Hugh N R Cowie, D S O The Dorsetshire Regiment, to be a Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (General Staff Officer 3rd grade), vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Sillem, The Worcestershire Regiment, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 17th February.

Royal Military academy, Lieutenant Widgwood W. Gillum, Royal Artillery, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Class B, on augmentation. Dated 15th February.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain Stephen E. W. Thompson retires on retired pay. Dated 24th February. Lieutenant Thomas W. Pragnell to be Captain. Dated 24th February.

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers, Quarter-master-Serjeant Richard Ward to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.—Dated 24th February,

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant William S. N. Curle is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 7th February.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant John B. W. Stroud is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 5th February.

Captain Percival Suther to be an Instructor in Gunnery (Second Class). Dated 10th December.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Captain Humphrey St L Stucley to be Major. Dated 14th February.

Coldstream Guards, Gentleman Cadet Claude Stewart Jackson, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 24th February.

Scots Guards, Lieutenant The Honourable Douglas A. Kinnaird (Master of Kinnaird) to be Captain. Dated 3rd February.

Irish Guards, Captain Herbert A. Herbert-Stepney to be Major. Dated 7th February.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant James G. P. Romanes is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 3rd February.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Herbert C. Forster is restored to the establishment. Dated 14th February.

Garrison Serjeant Major William Moss to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 24th February.

The Suffolk Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 7th January. Walter J. Terry, and to remain seconded. John H. Robinson.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Henry O'Donnell on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 23rd February.

Major George F. Phillips to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H. O'Donnell. Dated 23rd February.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Lieutenant Cecil Gibb is seconded for service under the Colonel Office. Dated 7th February.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Graham S. Hutchison resigns his commission. Dated 24th Febraary.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Major George D. Luard retires on retired pay. Dated 24th February.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Captain Charles H. Kitching resigns his commission. Dated 24th February.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Captain William E M Tyndall, D S O, to be Major. Dated 3rd February.

Second Lieutenant Robert H W Owen to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th October.

The Border Regiment, Captain Arthur R S Lyon-Campbell retires on retired pay. Dated 24th February.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Walter H Miles to be Lieutenant. Dated 4th January.

The Essex Regiment Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Broadmead, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 23rd February.

Major Frederick G Anley to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Brevet Colonel H Broadmead. Dated 23rd February.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Stanley M. Cadic is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd February.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment Lieutenant Charles W. W. Sandes is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 25th January.

Lieutenant Richard Howard-Vyse to be Adjutant. Dated 26th January.

Second Lieutenant William Milne to be Lieutenant. Dated 26th January.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain Percy C. B. Skineer to be Major. Dated 7th February.

Lieutenant Robert A. Thompson resigns his commission. Dated 24th February.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry,) Captain Charles A. L. Yate to be Major. Dated 7th February.

Supernumerary Captain William F. Gillchrist is restored to the establishment. Dated 22nd January.

The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Captain Carlos J Hickie, notified in the Gazette of 26th January, is cancelled.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant-Colonel Robert F B Glover, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 24th February.

Major Charles P A Hull, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice R F B Glover, D S O. Dated 24th February.

Captain Samuel H Hingley to be Major. Dated 17th February.

Captain Alfred H Hooper, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below W G Stonor. Dated 24th February.

The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C E Westropp, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 24th February.

Major Herbert L James to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H C E Westropp. Dated 24th February, and to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from 24th February.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment, Captain Frank H Walker to be Major. Dated 10th February.

The York and Lancashire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John M Thorburn resigns his commission. Dated 24th February.

The Army Service Corps.

Major John C L Black to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A E Cuming, retired. Dated 20th February.

Captain Harry S Wright to be Major Dated 20th February.

Lieutenant Walter M Royston-Pigott to be Captain under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion Dated 23rd February.

First Class Staff Surjeant Major Leslie Charles Bagg to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 24th February.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 1st Feburary. Charlie Ryles, M B David S Buist, M B William E Marshall, M B Alexander M Pollardt Gilbert G Collet, M B Colin Clarke, M B Edmund V Vaughan, M B Arthur N R McNeill. M B Andrew E Wright, M B Thomas B Nicholls, MB Julian B Jones, M B. James A. Clark, M. B. Stuart McK. Saunders Thomas J. Mitchell. M. B. Frank H. Somers-Gardner, M. A. Donald H. C. MacArthur, M.D. George S. Parkinson, Herbert Gall. Charles H. O'Rorke, M. B. Austin W. Byrne, M. B. John Startin. Charles G. Sherlock M. D George H. Stack, M. B. Harold H. Leeson. Samuel W. Kyle, M. B. John W. Lane, M. D. William G. Wright. Albert T. J. McCreery. M. B.

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants (on probation). Dated 26th January,:—Alexander Gordon Biggam, M. B. Lieutenant David Torquil Macleod Large, M. B. (from the Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve). William Francis Christie. M. B. Roy Kyffin Mallam, M. B. Walter Woodall Pratt, M. B. Walter Stevenson, M. B. Maurice Burnett Cuthbert James Blaikie James Hebblethwaite Martin Frobisher, M. B. Christopher Martin Ingoldby. Owen Waller James Wynne, Lieutenant David Turnbull Richardson. M. B. (from the Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve). Edward Alexander Strachan, M. B.

Lieutenant William McNaughtan, M. B. (from the Forth Royal Garrison Artillery, Territorial Force). Lieutnants Sydney James Higgins (from the Royal Army Medical Corps, Special Reserve). Alexander Hood, M. B., John Lichtenstein Ritchie, M. B., Gilbert Alan Blake, M.B., Henry Roland L'Estrange., Cuthbert Joseph Harwood Little, M. B., Percy Arthur With., Robert Washington Vint, M. B., Stephen James Barry., Harold Wordsworth Leach Allott. and Edward Percival Allman Smith, M. B.

The undermentioned Lieutenants (on probation are seconded under the provisions of Article 300, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, Dated 26th January,—Alexander G. Biggam, M. B. Walter W. Pratt, M. B. Maurice Burnett. Gilbert A. Blake M B. Cuthbert J H Little, M B, Robert W Vint M B Harold W L Allott and Edward P A Smith M B.

Army Veterinary Service.

"Army Veterinary Corps," The undermentioned Lieutenants (on probation) are confirmed in their rank:—Frederick J Sheedy. William H Thomas and George A Kelly.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major Arthur S Baker, Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, to be an Ordnance Officer 2nd class with the rank of Lieut.-Col., and to retain his appointment on the Staff, vice Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C Thorp, retired. Dated 27th January.

Major Maurice Spencer, Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, to be an Officer 2nd Class, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A S Baker. Dated 27th January.

Captain Richard T. Russell Ordnance Officer 4th Class, to be an Ordnance Officer 3rd Class, with the rank of Major. Dated 27th January.

Memoranda.

Colonel Hugh M Sinclair, C.B., is placed on retired pay Dated 23rd February.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry O'Donnell to be Colonel Dated 4th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Melville, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 24th February.

The undermentioned Officers of the New Zealand Defence Forces are granted local rank in the Army during the period of their attachment to Units of the Indian Army, and to have seniority as from the date of their rank in the Military Forces of New Zealand as stated against their names. Dated 29th September.

Captain Frank Symon, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Dated 12th February.

Captain Harry Rowland Potter New Zealand Staff Corps. Dated 1st April.

Captain Rayner Barrington Smythe, Royal New Zealand Artillery. Dated 20th January.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of Captain;—Thomas Dutton, The Cheshire Regiment Dated 23rd January.

James Rolinson, Grenadier Guards. Dated 1st February.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.
		h	m	ft.	in.		h	m	ft. in.
S	2	m	10 37	27	2	2	m	4 42	17 10
			11 16	a 29	9			4 36	a 15 3
S	3	m	11 25	28	3	3	m	5 21	16 6
			11 53	a 30	1			5 21	a 15 0
M	4	m	0 8	a 28	10	4	m	5 59	15 7
								6 1	a 15 3
TU	5	m	0 28	30	0	5	m	6 36	15 0
			0 10	a 29	0			6 39	a 15 10
W	6	m	1 2	29	6	6	m	7 12	14 11
			1 31	a 28	8			7 16	a 16 11
TH	7	m	1 34	28	8	7	m	7 47	15 4
			2 12	a 27	11			7 52	a 18 3
F	8	m	2 4	27	6	8	m	8 21	16 0
			2 51	a 26	10			8 28	a 19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 2	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 58m	Sunset	6h 45m
„ 3	(Sunday)	„	6h 55m	„	6h 45m
„ 4	(Monday)	„	6h 56m	„	6h 45m
„ 5	(Tuesday)	„	6h 56m	„	6h 46m
„ 6	(Wednesday)	„	6h 55m	„	6h 46m
„ 7	(Thursday)	„	6h 54m	„	6h 46m
„ 8	(Friday)	„	6h 53m	„	6h 47m

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 23rd Feb. 1912	Total from 1st April 1911 to 23rd Feb. 1912	For week ending 25rd Feb. 1911.	Total from 1st April 1910 to 23rd Feb. 1911.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	25	1,100	23	1,073
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	27	1,112	23	1,073
Vessels transported	16	735	19	816
Vessels attended to	...	66	...	71
Vessels warped	2	51	...	52

Literally almost at the eleventh hour M

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*
AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	78		un chgd
do. Rentes	94 1-2		un chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	93 3-4		un chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 3-8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	28 7-8		un chgd
do. 2 months' hence	26 3-4	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	58 3-4		un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-25		un chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20 46 1-2		un chgd
do. do. New York	4 81 1-4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2		since
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
do. 3 months' sight	3 7-16		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
do. 6 months' sight	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8		un chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	3 1-2		un chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3 1-4		un chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£39,100,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£23,700,000	Inc. £2,100,000
Other Deposits	...£42,500,000	Dec. £2,300,000
Government Securities	£15,100,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£40,000,000	Inc. £1,100,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,300,000	Dec. £1,200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Steady—Fair demand.
Futures ... Firm.
Manchester ... Business poor. Buyers and sellers indifferent.
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 19,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 5 93-100
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·61	5·61	5·62	5·62	5·62
+04	+03	+03	+03	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·79	5·73	5·75	5·73	
+03	+02	+02	+01	

New York official noon call March 10·49 ; July 10·61
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 10·74 ; July 10·79.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports	44,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	1,000
" Exports to Great Britain	38,000
" Exports to Continent	40,000
Spot Cotton—	10·65 +10

Futures—Month of May 10·49+15 } Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.
Futures—Month of July 10·61+15 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	10 9-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of May	10·76+13
Do. do July	10·82+13
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 37 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal
Do Months—
Tone—Steady.
South Australian Wheat—Unchanged.

SEEDS.

SAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c
ex-ship. ...47 1-2+3-4
Do. Months— ...May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Buyers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c.
ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— .....
Brown Cawnpore ...43 1-2+1-4
Do. Months—Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...64 1-2+1 1-2
Do. Month—Mar.-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done and sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...53 + 3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£ 6-13-0—unchgd—Mar.-Apr.—Hull—Buyers—Firmer

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-8+1-16

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ...4 8 3-4+1-2
Mar.-Apr.—Done.—Firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 76 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M S ... £ 64 12-15+1-15

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... Nominal

ARRIVALS—
"Habsburg." "Barrington Court."

GOAT SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale closed to-day with a good demand. Gold 655,000.
Goat skins Madras good.
" " " medium.
" " " ordinary.
Par to one penny higher.
Goat skins Bombay medium.
" " " ordinary.
Par to one penny lower.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F
India (Double bags) ... 19 1 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Small business doing at steady rates.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F
India ... ... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 7 3-4+1 3-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May.—Sellers.
Tone—Flat—Opened firmer—Closed steady.

E A B & Similar Crystal C & F
India ... ... 20 6+1 1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Held for a further advance.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... March. Value
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F
Calcutta 14 9 —June—Value
Do. 13—Aug.—Value
Do. 15 3 —Mar.-April—Value
Do. 12 1 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 10 1-2—June—Value
Do. 13 1 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 15 4 1-2—Mar.-April—Value
Do. 12 3—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ... .
Do. 16 —June—Value.
Do. 14 3—Aug.—Value
Do. 17 —Mar.-April—Value
Do. 13 4 1-2—Sept.-Oct.—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... .
Do. 16 1 1-2—June—Value
Do. 14 4 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 17 1 1-2—Mar.-April—Value
Do. 13 6—Sept.-Nov.—Value.
Tone—Held for higher prices.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [8TH MARCH 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
11 Boxes Gold Bulns.	76,800	London	Mercantile Bank
Sovereigns ...	7,50,000	do	do
2 Boxes Gold Bulns.	1,53,600	do	Hongkong Bank
10 Boxes Sovs...	7,50,000	do	do
4 Boxes Sovs...	3,00,000	do	Eastern Bank
1 Box Gold Bulns	76,800	do	International Bank
1 Box Gold Bals.	37,500	do	Comptoir National
40 Boxes Sovs...	30,00,000	Port Said	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th Mar., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	37	44,403
B B and C I Railway ...	30	35,424

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d. T, T., 1s. 4 1-8d. Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been a small enquiry for Bank wire, but private bills remain scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. May
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...140
Shanghai "	...194 1-4
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened steady at 95 7-8 for Cash and the Settlement. There has been little business doing during the day and closing quotations are unchanged.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 95 14 0
Settlement	...	" 95 14 0

BULLION:—
The rate for ready Bar Silver in London yesterday closed unchanged at 26 7-8. For delivery in two months the quotation was 1-16 higher at 26 3-4. New York was unchanged at 58 3-8. The local market has been steadier and we quote as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs 24 0 0
Australian "	...	" 24 0 0
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex day	...	" 68 5 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 68 5 0
" 2nd "	...	" 65 8 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 100 lakhs, 12·90 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 87·10 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4 1-8d. tenderers receiving 10 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 105·50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be allotted remains at one crore.
The steamer which left London on the 16th February and arrived to-day with the mails of the 23rd February brings £280,000 bar gold £210,000 silver and £120,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 12,90,000
Bombay	...	... " 3,10,000
Madras	...	... " 2,50,000
Total...		... " 19,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 23rd February and comes with the mail of the 30th February brings £350,000 bar gold and £110,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 8,33,000
Bombay	...	... " 6,50,000
Madras	...	... " 4,50,000
Total...		... " 19,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 1st March and comes with the mail of the 8th March brings £240,000 gold, £40,000 silver and £110,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 10,90,000
Bombay	...	... " 1,90,000
Madras	...	... " 20,000
Total...		... " 12,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,05,000	.....
Other Deposits	14,64,000	.....
Sundries	32,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	4,02,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	unchgd	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	13,54,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	44,86,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	12,97,000
Rollup	.....	43,000
Balance with other Banks	1,47,000	.....
Sundries	58,000	.....
Cash	.....	34,10,000

COTTON STATISTIC.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	99,788	69,993	+29,795
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 7th Mar.	1,490,715	1,331,923	+158,792
Shipments for the week			
Europe	15,685	21,084	— 5,399
China	19,235	1,639	+17,596
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total...	34,920	22,723	+ 12,197
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Mar.			
Europe	127,490	441,434	— 313,944
China	8,940	5,350	+ 3,590
Japan	456,135	267,084	+ 189,051
Coast Ports	16,783	23,704	— 6,921
Total...	619,381	740,572	— 121,191
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	3,705	9,216	— 5,511
China			
Japan	38,479	13,543	+ 24,936
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 3rd February, 1912, 22,263 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st to 23rd Dec. 1911—17,630 bales.
Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	13,899	235,822	303,672
Central India	9,243	81,712	88,585
Barsee and Nagar	6,774	68,298	78,652
Berar	24,252	381,809	235,596
Central Provinces	13,557	272,645	95,484
Total Comras	67,725	1,040,286	797,079
Dholleras	1,236	16,110	75,913
Broach	6,951	122,076	33,739
Compta and Dharwar	3,332	30,685	27,957
Westerns	1,242	11,524	4,657
Bengals (N.W. Provinces)	4,507	91,742	280,862
Bengals (Rajputana)	5,332	33,460	63,658
Sind	2,139	52,260	44,651
Persian	323	2,271	595
American	6,509	80,499	1,080
Egyptian	125	777	1,446
Other sorts	7	8,025	246
Total	99,788	1,490,715	1,331,923

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY,

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 7th Mar., 1912	1,490,715
	1,790,715
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 7th Mar. 1912	619,381
	1,171,334
Afloat —	31,204
	1,140,130
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	492,000
	648,130
Less Estimated loss destroyed by fire	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 8th Mar., 1912	636,130
Difference since last week	+ 41,493

EXPORTS. COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
Unfavourable weather reports from America, and consequent retarding of sowing operations, have been the chief cause of the firmness of the Home markets during the past week. The coal strike in England has begun, and though negotiations are still proceeding the actual duration of the strike remains a matter of speculation, though it is generally anticipated that it will not last long. In the meanwhile the weather in America will be the governing factor in the course of the markets, as so much depends on the New Crop getting a fair start. Notwithstanding the present unfavourable weather there is still plenty of time for sowing, and fairly wide fluctuations on weather reports may be anticipated at no very distant date. A settlement of the coal strike would no doubt help to strengthen the market for a time; but New Crop reports, whether favourable or unfavourable, will rule the market henceforward. The tone of the markets at the close is steady at the advance.
The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures May	10·25	10·49	+·24
" July ...new month	10·61		new month
Spot	10·40	10·65	+·25
New Orleans—			
Futures May	10·50	10·76	+·26
" July ...new month	10·82		new month
Spot	10 7-16	10 9-16	+1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Mar.-Apl.	5·63	5·81	+·18
" June-July...	5·65	5·82	+·17
Spot	5·88	5·99	+·11

Fluctuations in the local market have been moderate and the general tone throughout the week has been quiet but steady. Early in the week there was a fair amount of selling of Broach "options" which cause a temporary decline. There was also some enquiry for fine Broach Marsh but this has entirely passed off and there are now sellers of ready Delivery Orders of fine but no buyers. At the moment there is a lull before the annual fight between "bull" and "bears" over the good Broach settlement. Tenders against good Broach will be made from the 15th instant, and the general opinion is in favour of "bears." Heavy tenders are expected and as tenders against fine have readily passed in survey, it is anticipated that those of good will also pass the standard of that class. On the other hand the comparative cheapness of Broach and the improvement in the Home markets are in favour of the "bulls." During the week Japan shippers have been settling contracts of Oomras etc., for March. For April and May delivery there is little or nothing doing at present.
Ready cotton has moved slowly, the daily turnover having been very moderate. There are many sellers at current rates, but the enquiry runs chiefly on high-class cotton, and selection is strict and difficult. Prices are practically unchanged.
Receipts continue heavy and the total to date including 80,500 bales of Americans, is 159,000 bales in excess of last year. Arrivals in the up-country markets are falling off, but stocks at the Railway stations awaiting despatch are still fairly large.
LATER.
Good Broach touched Rs. 275 1-2 during the day but closes Rs. 1 lower. The tone of the market is quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	280	March
Good M G Broach	... "	274 1-2	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat	"	282-3	"
Fine M G Nagpur	... "	280-1	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon	... "	276-7	"
Fine M G Khaugaonat Kola	... "	273 1-2	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... "	262	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	224	"
Fine M G Bengal	... "	261	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... "	242	"
Good H. G. Westerns	... "	276 Apr.-May.	
Good M. G. Westerns	... "	280	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING :—

Opening Tone	...	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports	...	30,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5·84	5·84	5·85
+03	+03	+03
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·85	5·85	5·82
+03	+03	+03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·78	5·77	5·75
+04	+02	+02

FREIGHTS.

Business has been done on a moderate scale, but rates have been well maintained throughout the week.
LIVERPOOL-MARSEILLES :—For Liverpool 2,000 tons light seeds, March, at 18s. 3d. For Marseilles a line of 3,000 tons light seeds, March, was booked at 18s. and 18s. 3d.
GENOA :—500 tons, each month, May and June at 17s. 3d. light seeds, 19s. 3d. seeds cotton, 21s. wheat; and 1,000 tons March at 23s. 6d. wheat.
ANTWERP :—The Indian Lloyds S. N. Coy. booked 500 tons, April-May shipment, at 16s. 6d. light seeds, 17s. 6d. seeds cotton, 19s. 6d. wheat.
HAMBURG :—400 tons light seeds at 20s. for March.
The Rubattino S. N. Coy, has booked about 3,200 tons, each month, December 1912 to May 1913, at 21s. seeds, 21s. 6d. wheat, 22s. cotton.
FIXTURES :—S. S. "SOUTHVILLE" and S. S. "Batiscan" were chartered for March loading at 23s. 9d. one P. P., 24s. 3d. two P. P.; option Havre-Dunkirk or Hamburg at 24s. 3d. one port only.
S. S. "BEETHOVEN" for March loading at 23s. 6d. for Antwerp or 24s. 6d. for Dunkirk.
The market closes quiet with rates steady.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
At the beginning of the week the market was quiet and prices were slightly easier, but the continued improvement in the Home markets has caused firmer feeling locally and up to this morning prices for April-May delivery improved about 9 annas per cwt. This morning the rate opened at Rs. 11-10-0 for April-May and advanced to Rs. 11-11-6, but sellers having come out the price dropped to Rs. 11-8-3 and the tone is now irregular. At the time of writing quotations are as under, but the Home markets closed firmer yesterday at an advanced and further fluctuations are likely.

We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 11 6 6 B.T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 11 8 9 R.T.

RAPESEED :—
Owing to reports of unfavourable weather in India the market improved to Rs. 7-13-0 for Brown Delhi April-May. Prices are now rather irregular.

We quote :—
Brown Delhi Ap-May... Rs. 7 11 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... " 8 2 6 "

WHEAT :—
There is little change to report in this market. A moderate business has been done and closing quotations are as follows :—

We quote :—
Ready White Pissi 85 p.c. ... Rs. 5 4 0 R. T.
White Delhi Ap.-May ... " 5 3 9 "

GINGELLYSEED:—
The market has ruled steady with a fair business passing. Rates are almost unchanged.

We quote :—

Yellow Hinganghat	... Rs.	58 0 0
Bold White 85 p.c.	... "	55 0 0
Mughi	... "	54 0 0
Red Jubbulpore	... "	52 0 0
Black Kutni	... "	47 0 0

POPPYSEED :—
The market has been steady during the week with little or no change in prices.

We quote :—
Ap.-May ... ... Rs. 11 2 0 R.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Prices are slightly easier and the market has been quiet.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 34 0 0
Forward... ... ... " 6 15 0 R.T.

COTTONSEED :—
The market has been steady with a moderate business passing.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
A steady market throughout the week. No change in rates.

We quote :—
Bold ... ...Rs. 43 4 0
Small ... ... " 40 8 0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	99,788 bales
Wheat	51,513 cwts.
Linseed	56,400 "
Rapeseed	15,861 "
Gingellyseed	21,486 "
Poppyseed	72 "
Groundnuts	42,724 "
Castorseed	44,878 "
Rice	191,269 "
Myrabollams	37,399 "
Cottonseed	122,946 "
Mowraseed	130 "
Gram	54,798 "
Joowar	21,738 "
Maize	16,962 "

IMPORTS. PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS :—There is a fair general demand in this market with prices firm.
WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet but steady with little business doing.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The demand is moderate but prices are keeping steady owing to firmness on the other side. Forward business is still being done for August to November shipment.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The local market continues steady with a moderate demand. The Home market is very firm.
TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market here continues steady and prices are firm in sympathy with Home quotations.
DHOOTIES:—The Home markets are very firm and the tendency is against buyers. The Bombay market is steady with a moderate demand.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL show some advance at Home during the week. There is a better feeling here also. Some sales of copper are reported £ 73-5.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Ghukkar" per two tins	3 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Ghukkar" per 8 gallons	3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	2 15 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 4 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	3 14 0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 0 0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3 10 0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	2 15 0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 9 0
Anchor Tins per pair	4 0 0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5 4 0
Anchor cases per case	4 6 0

The following are the quotations for the Standard Oil Company :—

			Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	"	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	"	5 8 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 4 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°			per 2 tins 3 14 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°			" 3 14 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°			" 3 4 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand in tins125° Strong.			" 3 14 0

SHARES.

The share market during the week has been quiet. During the early part of the week, prices of mill shares declined, but have since improved to some extent Bank of Bombay shares have advanced to Rs. 780 ; Bank of India are unchanged at Rs. 65 1-4; Indian Specie Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 50 1-2 ; Bombay Merchant Bank shares at Rs. 10 ; Bank of Baroda shares at Rs. 67 ; Eastern Bank shares are steady at Rs. 82. In Press Companies Indian cotton are unchanged at Rs. 131 1-4 ; New Berar at Rs. 510 ; and New Mofussils have improved to Rs. 815. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 385 ; Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 430 ; Century Mill shares at Rs. 263 1-2 ; Central Indias have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,990 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,285 ; Davids after touching 395 have improved to Rs. 407 1-2 ; Edward Sassoon Mill shares are steady at Rs. 202 1-2 ; Fazulbhoys at Rs. 275; Finlays at Rs.277 1-2; Khatau Makanji Mill shares have declined to Rs. 1,005 ; Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 732 1-2 ; Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,400; Manockjee Petite, after touching Rs. 2,350 ; have improved to Rs. 3,380 ; New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 192 1-2 ; New City of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 890; Phœnix have changed hands at Rs. 102 1-2; Sassoon Cotton Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 805 ; Standards have closed steady at Rs. 1,145: Swadeshi have advanced to Rs. 1,330. In miscellaneous Companies, Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 91 1-2 ; Bombay Burma Tradg. Cor. are unchanged at Rs 560 ; Bombay E. S. and Tramways Company ordinary shares at Rs. 149, and preference shares at Rs. 175; Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 272 1-2 ; and Prefrence shares at Rs. 280; Central India Mining Company shares at Rs. 33 3-4 ; Kemps at Rs. 178; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are steady at Rs. 745 ; Shivrajpurs are unchanged at Rs. 17 C.D. ; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 73 3-4 ; preference shares at Rs. 166, and deferred shares at Rs. 126 1-2; Bombay Telephone Company shares at Rs. 59 1-2 and Treachers at Rs. 480. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej old shares are in demand at Rs. 665; and new shares at Rs. 645; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 127 ; Tapty Valley at Rs. 525; Ahmedabad-Dholka at Rs. 127 ; Central Provinces have improved to Rs. 37 ; and Guzerat Railways to Rs. 87. The rest are unchanged at previous quotation.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 8.

FOR LONDON.
Redbridge s—175 bales hemp, E Comerfey ; 75 bales hemp, G Virjee and Co ; 5 tons rice husks, Coutts and Co.
Arabia s—150 bales skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 95 bales hemp, T Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.
Abana s—1,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Tannenfels —150 cwts horns, E Mahomed 75 cwts mustardseed, D Pasoo and Co ; 200 bales cottonfly J C Tadiwalla ; 140 cwts, gum, 30 cwts cardamoms M. Jafferbhoy, 50 cwts cashewnuts R Jeewandas and Co ; 110 bales cotton, M Nathoobhoy and Co ; 80 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros ; 262 cwts dry curd A C Kohler; 1,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co ; 162 cwts gumarabic, R Damji and Co ; 27 cwts cardamoms, G Suchedins.

FOR GENOA (for orders).
R Rubattino s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 613 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts gingelly seeds, Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.
Castlemoor s—300 tons old iron, H F Abdulla; 200 tons oldiron, Jetha Ramjee; 4,000 cwts castorseeds, L Dreyfus and Co ; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 500 tons old iron plates, S Sajbhoy 4,002 cwts castorseed and 2,002 cwts linseed, C Boggiano.
Cetbridge s—3,400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Bregenz s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 cwts myrabollams L Prasjee.

FOR VENICE.
Bregenz s—102 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 89 bales cotton , Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.
R Rubattino s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, 1,998 cwts maize, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.
R Rubattino s—82 cwts gum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Redbridge s—2,000 cwts maize, K Devchand and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.
Bregenz s—25 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
China s—509 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Delta s—700 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co. 200 bales twist C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s—300 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha ; 400 bales cotton, Brandel and Co ; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.

FOR MOJI.
Glenaffric s—600 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.
Ischia s—500 bales cotton, Breul and Co ; 350 bales cotton, The Japan C. T. Co ; 1,565 bales cotton, The M. B. Kaisha.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, 9th March.
104 Parades.—Parades will be held on Mondays and Thursdays in the Town Hall compound at 9-30 p.m.
3 Pr. Q. F. Field Gun Drill.
Dress.—Plain clothes.
105. Musketry.—Sunday, 10th instant.
The British Infantry range at Colaba will be available for the following competition and matches :—
The Carter Cup Competition.
Matches Nos. 5, 7 and 12 and the Gunners prize to Sergeants will be competed for.
The following are the conditions of the several events.
Carter Cup—Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards.
Targets, Bisley. Any sights may be used. One sighting shot and 7 to count.
Sergeants match ditto.
Gunners match ditto.
Match 7, Ranges 200 and 500 yards. Ditto.
Match 12, Range 300 yards. Ditto.
The Captains of teams for the Carter Cup Competition must be on the range to make the necessary arrangements at 6-45 a.m.
Firing to commence at 7 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
106. Strength—The following recruit having resigned is struck off the strength Reservist B. W. Dixon No. 2 Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Camp Santa Cruz, 9th March, 1912.
I There will be a Church Parade in Camp to-morrow Sunday the 10th instant ; Rendezvous at the Corps Camp at 10-45 a.m.
Dress—Blue, Bandoliers, sword to be slung on the waist belt.
Members not in possession of the full kit are requested to attend in Khaki.
II The annual inspection of the Corps will take place on Monday morning next the 11th instant. Rendezvous on the parade ground at 6-30 a.m. punctually.
All members residing in Bombay and neighbourhood are requested to be present.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines, swords and Bandoliers.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

THE Admiralty have placed an extensive order for automatic pistols with Messrs. Webley and Scott, of Birmingham. It is stated that it is intended to arm seamen in the Navy with the pistols, which are of a new pattern. The new weapon is of .455 calibre, and is said to be a considerable improvement upon arms of a similar type, giving a higher velocity and greater penetration, while it is less bulky and easier to manipulate.

WRECK OF THE "DELHI."

Finding of Board of Trade Inquiry.

Delivering judgment at Caxton Hall, Westminister, on Feb. 23, at the close of the Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding off Cape Spartel, on the coast of Morocco, on December 13, of the P. and O. liner Delhi, whose passengers included the Princess Royal, the late Duke of Fife and family, Mr. Hutton who presided, announced that the Court found that :—
The vessel was not navigated with proper and seamanlike care.
The serious damage to and the loss of the Delhi were caused by the default of the master (Captain Hayward).
In view of the master's unblemished character, the trying circumstances in which he was placed, and the able manner in which he conducted operations after the casualty, the Court refrained from dealing with his certificate.
Reviewing the circumstances, the Court decided

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

London, February 23.

The rifle with which British troops are armed and the bullet which that rifle fires are seriously inferior to those used by foreign armies. The War Office has issued to the troops at one and the same time rifles which cannot fire one kind of bullet and bullets which cannot be fired from the other kind of rifle. Facts are not to be contested. The source from which they are derived is unimpeachable. Loyal soldiers, torn between patriotic duty and obedience to military discipline, are everywhere rejoicing that the truth has been dragged to light at last. To suspend the manufacture of the only kind of ammunition which the rifle in the hands of the soldiers would take; to proceed with the manufacture of millions of rounds of which no rifle in existence would fire; and then to enter into engagements for the mobilising of an Army thus disabled—is the kind of folly which, in sterner days, was made a hanging matter. It is almost incredible that, at a time when the Army was actually warned for service, the very troops in the first line had no more than 150 rounds of ammunition per man—just enough to fill their bandoliers and haversacks. Yet that is the fact known to the Army. This matter is not to be allowed to drop. Questions of a searching nature will be asked in Parliament, and the questioners will not be put off with the stereotyped reply that "it is not in the national interest to give the information asked for." Official secrecy is a frequent cloak for official incapacity, and the national interest is best served by letting in the light. The cordite scandal which brought down the Government of Lord Rosebery in 1895, was a trivial affair in comparison with the present failure. There must be some clearance in this matter. The nation cannot wait "till Armageddon ends the tale, and, hey, then, up go we!"

THE COAL CRISIS.

Ministers, like the man with the trombone, are doubtless "doing their best" with the coal crisis, but everything has been jeopardised by their irresolute procrastination until the eleventh hour of emergency. When the Government meet a deputation of the Miners Conference next Tuesday, only two days will remain before "Black Friday." Peace with the olive branch becomes a dishevelled and breathless figure when she has to hustle in this anxious fashion. One of the most impressive things one has read for long is the appeal to reason and conscience made by one of the saner among the miners' leaders in the "Daily News" this morning. The name of that leader is not given, but may be guessed. He points out that there is only one real obstacle to settlement. "Wales is in the way." The answer is that Wales must be cleared out of the way. The great English majority of miners and owners would gladly postpone the conflict, with fair certainty of being able to reach an agreement afterwards. If the Cambrian minority resists, is the majority to yield? We cannot think it for a moment. The claim of the Welsh tail to wag the British bull-dog—that is the disastrous absurdity behind all that is tragic in the situation. English miners and owners can settle this business when they please by firm insistence upon the democratic principle of majority rule.

POSTPONEMENT OF A STRUGGLE.

Obviously, as there is no time for a real settlement, Mr. Asquith and his colleagues can only work for the postponement of a struggle. That is the purpose to fasten on and fight for. Postponement is passionately repudiated by extremists among owners and miners. It is demanded by the overwhelming majority of the country, by classes and masses alike. The whole body of the poor will not readily let themselves be victimised for one of the best-paid sections of labour. Owners must equally remember that they cannot invoke the strength of the community for their defence unless they consider the community. Reactionaries on one side and revolutionaries on the other, must face the fact that they are jeopardising interests a thousandfold greater than their own, and cannot be allowed to gamble as they please with the whole of national life.

DOCTORS AT THE GUILDHALL.

At the Guildhall, at least, reason has triumphed, and the doctors have determined to meet the National Insurance Commissioners at a Round-Table Conference. Their demands are stiff. They insist, for instance, upon 8s. 6d. a head, without extras and medicine. And if they cannot get these terms by negotiation, they threaten to fight the Cabinet and the clubs alike with the united power of the whole medical profession. One does not object. The important thing is that the resources of negotiation and conciliation shall be exhausted before a final conflict is declared. If the Round-table Conference breaks down one is satisfied that the doctors will then have the solid bulk of public opinion behind them.

THE INDIAN DEBATE.

The end of the Indian debate only weights the gravity of Lord Curzon's indictment. Two other ex-Viceroys Lord Minto and Lord Lansdowne, condemn the autocratic procedure of Ministers, their partisan secrecy in preparing and declaring the change, and the spirit of rashness which marks the whole of this policy. There is no equal weight of expert opinion to set against the ex-Viceroys. It is suggested that for the King-Emperor's sake, as well as in the interests of India, both parties ought to have been consulted before the administrative revolution was announced. Lord Minto, who worked in entire harmony with Lord Morley, states again that the movement against the partition of Bengal was "stone-dead" before Ministers made their unique surrender to an extinct agitation.

THE BURNING WORD "OBEY."

The controversy on that burning word "obey" in the marriage service has reached Convocation of Canterbury, and the Lower House had a great discussion on it. The Dean of Winchester urged a re-wording of the exhortation and argued, with due reverence, that St. Paul and St. Peter had entertained a view of the status of wives which was incompatible with the twentieth century. But the Dean of Canterbury, no less reverent, said he was "appalled" at such an argument, and regarded its introduction as "distressing and alarming." In the end, a resolution was passed in favour of revision. It is certainly desirable that Convocation, and ultimately Parliament, should settle the matter solely to put an end to a very vulgar agitation, which has been carried even to the steps of the altar. Happily, too, as the Dean of Winchester pointed out, the revision can be made in perfect consonance not only with the spirit, but also with the letter of Holy Scripture.

A CHAUFFEUR'S EXCUSE.

Sympathy goes out to a chauffer fined at Kingston for exceeding the speed limit. His plea was that he was driving three heavy old ladies, and therefore had to put on speed to get up hill. It reminds us of the Red Queen's remarks to Alice: "Nearly there! Why, we passed it ten minutes ago!" "Here, you see, it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place." Down hill, the chauffeur with this load would probably have beaten all the records of the Crests Run. But his excuse did not avert a fine. A chauffeur in such a position must drive his old ladies up hill one or two at a time, and leave them to argue out which and how many of them should pay for the intermediate downhill empty trip.

RADIO-MEDICINAL WATER.

"Arabella."

"Arabella" is the only medicinal water known to possess Radio-Activity—proved in analysis by the well-known London analyst E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., and is strongly recommended by leading specialists, and the medical profession generally who also consistently prescribe its use in their practice, as being the most reliable specific in the treatment of liver and gout complaints, and in relieving and curing indigestion, chronic constipation, and all disorders affecting the functionary organs. It assures against appendicitis, and a small dose, taken regularly, will ward off fevers. It is the remedy. It is peculiarly adapted for India. Its action being perfectly natural, and without inconvenience, purging or disorder. In its use there is no lowering of the system, which is kept clean and healthy. To those who are compelled to lead a sedentary life, it is simply invaluable—once used, it is always adopted. This Radio-Medical water can be obtained through all Chemists and Stores in India. Don't take any other put forward as "just as good."

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN. LONDON, ENGLAND

Tired Feeling?

Prof. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls,

The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
The finest tonic medicine for old and young.
For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.

Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Rs. 5-8-0 for 3 bottles.

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind, Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoists, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

JUMMA MUSJID, No. 2, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—ITS WEAKNESS IN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIRE EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Eczema the Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 45, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

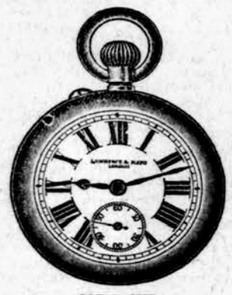
ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE "TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.



EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Re. 2-8 extra.

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A French Remedy for all Female Ailments. Recommended of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Take on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose. They act wonderfully. Thousands have used them. Testimonials by the enormous sale. All all Chemists and Stores, or post free for Rs. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES.

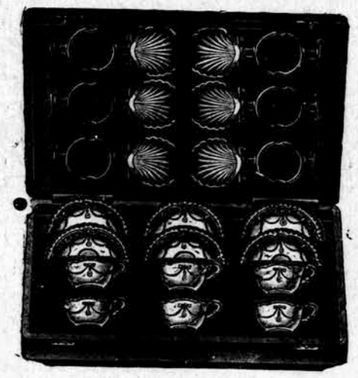
Smelling Salts Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 13 Cash Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 11-12.

Dessert or Fruit Dish Rs. 140. Cash Rs. 126.

Stamp Damper Rs. 6.

Puff Jar Engraved gla 2¾in. Rs. 13. Cash Rs. 11-12. 3½ in Rs. 17. Cash Rs. 15-4.

Pair Muffineers in case Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36.



Afternoon Cup and Saucers. Sterling Silver mounted China case, complete Rs. 210. Cash Rs. 189.

Engraved Glass Silver mounte Scent bottles different designs Rs. 24. Cash Rs. 21-8 4in. 28. Cash Rs. 25-4.

Sterling Silver Jewel Casket 4½×3×3 Rs. 90. Cash Rs. 81.

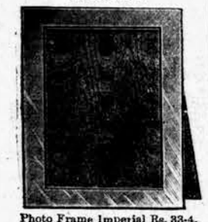


Photo Frame Imperial Rs. 33-4. Cash Rs. 30. 6 5-8in. Rs. 22. Rs. 19-8. 3 7-8 Rs. 9-8 Cash Rs. 8.

Ink with Watch in lid 3 in. Rs. 40. Cash Rs. 36. 3½in. Rs. 46 Cash Rs. 41-8.

Case of 4 Salts Rs. 70. Cash Rs. 63. " " 2 " " 35-8 " " 32

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No Whisky suits the Indian Climate better than HUNTLY BLEND. Twenty years' experience has proved this. Try it. It is choice and cheap, and you are sure to like it.

Daimler MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
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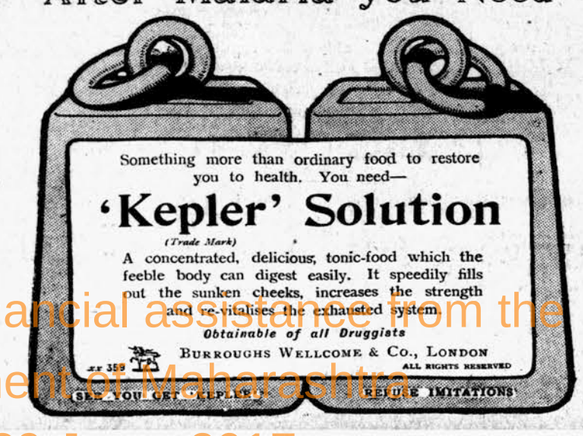
After Malaria you Need


Something more than ordinary food to restore you to health. You need—
'Kepler' Solution
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A concentrated, delicious, tonic-food which the feeble body can digest easily. It speedily fills out the sunken cheeks, increases the strength and re-vitalises the exhausted system.
Obtainable of all Druggists
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SEE YOU GET 'KEPLER'
REFUSE IMITATIONS

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 26 vegetable drugs and 106 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, face, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Rapid and Mellbes—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, beating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil to 30 days, Rs. 15-8.

For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4

For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.

For Nasal Disease, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.

For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my vegetable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment: Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Ulceri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benaroo, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine cured me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th Feoruary 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.

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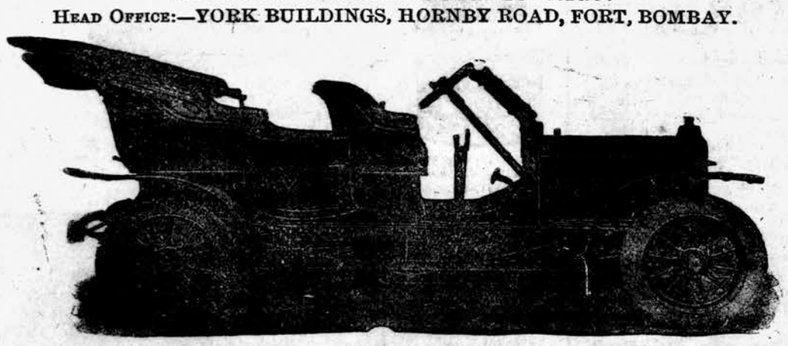

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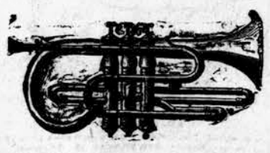

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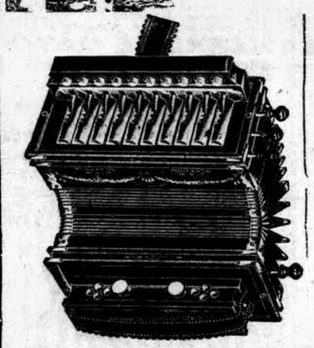

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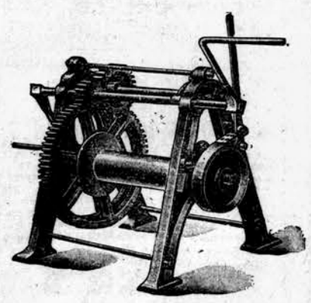

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